

President Predicts Trek Of 500,000 to Northwest; Nations Ponder Safety Zone

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 19, 1940

President Sees Migration to Columbia Basin

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt said today at his press conference that National Resources Board plans for opening the Columbia Basin in the Northwest to settlement in a few years would save millions of dollars in the future.

When pumps at Grand Coulee Dam begin operating, he said, it will mean that irrigated land will become available for perhaps 400,000 persons and that 100,000 additional persons will be needed to operate facilities for the 400,000.

Americas Debate Safety Zone Penalties

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The conference on Pan-American neutrality held a private session today but gave no inkling of the trend of its deliberations to stiffen the Americas' safety zone. Observers said, however, that views of the Argentine Foreign Minister, Jose Maria Cantilo, closely corresponded to feelings of the conference. Señor Cantilo said he foresaw possible agreement between the Americas and European belligerents that violation of the 300-mile-wide zone should call forth mild penalties, such as the banning of port facilities, to an offender.

Taber Sees Farm Peril in Allied Buying

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, said after a White House visit today that he had urged President Roosevelt to take "the most vigorous attitude" consistent with neutral diplomacy in protecting the interests of agriculture against combined purchasing by France and Great Britain. He said combined purchasing by the Allies was "crushing on tobacco growers and heavily felt by apple producers and producers of many other products."

Canada May Abolish Appeal to Privy Council

OTTAWA (AP)—The Supreme Court of Canada ruled today that the Canadian Parliament may abolish appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

Communist Links Browder to False Passport

NEW YORK (AP)—George E. Powers, former Vice-President of the International Workers Order, a Communist organization, testified today at the passport fraud trial of Earl Browder that after witnessing a passport application for one George Morris he later "realized" that Morris actually was Mr. Browder. [Details: Page 2.]

House Group Aims Cost of NLRB Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—House investigators of the National Labor Relations Board were told today that it would cost the Eagle Picher Mining & Smelting Company, Joplin, Mo., from \$125,000 to \$1,000,000 to comply with a Board order. The Board ordered the Company to reinstate with back pay 204 employees who were discharged in 1935. The company has appealed.

Chile-U. S. Trade Pact Seems Assured

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—"All obstacles have been removed" in negotiations for a trade treaty with the United States, according to Cayetano Vilar, Undersecretary of Commerce. Simultaneously, the Ministry of National Defense announced bids on two naval cruisers would be sought in the United States. The Government sought bids in Europe last year. An Air Force official announced six or seven training planes would be purchased in the United States.

Two Jail Dismissals Follow Lyman Report

James G. Morris, Deputy Jailor at the Charles Street Jail for 20 years, and Frank Metz, Assistant Deputy Jailor for 10 years, were dismissed today by Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan of Suffolk County. The dismissals came after a report was filed with Sheriff Sullivan from Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Corrections, asking that sweeping revisions of personnel and management be put into effect in the Charles Street Jail. [Details: Page 11.]

Snow Cruiser Escapes Antarctic Catastrophe

CHICAGO (AP)—The United States Antarctic Expedition's 37-ton snow cruiser was safe on the ice barrier today, Dr. T. C. Poulter reported by radio that the craft barely escaped a catastrophe when a landing ramp gave way as it was being landed at Little America from the flagship North Star.

British Munition Firms Rise From 12 to 2,000

LONDON (AP)—Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, said today the number of firms engaged in munitions manufacture had increased from a dozen to 2,000 in the last three years.

Child Group Finds Religion Indispensable to Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Branding a supercilious attitude toward religion as "un-American," religious leaders attending the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, demanded a bold recognition of the indispensability of religion in all democratic activities.

Meeting to discuss a report on "Religion and Children in a Democracy," the group, representing outstanding Jews, Protestants and Roman Catholics, turned down as "too apologetic" a statement that "it is not necessary that persons go out of their way to emphasize religion" and inserted the flat

statement that "religion is indispensable to a true democracy." While recognizing that the child's primary religious mentor are his parents, the group nevertheless sought some practical means of making religion more available to children and youth through education.

The outcome was a recommendation for appointment of a study commission under auspices of the American Council on Education, to be supported by the International Council on Religious Education, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the National Council on Jewish Education. This commission is to study how religious education needs may be met without violating the principle of separation of church and state.

A factor in arousing the churchmen to action was the publication in the Conference report of an estimate from the International Council of Religious Education that approximately one half of the children and youth of America are receiving no formal religious instruction.

Dr. W. C. Bower, Professor of Theology at the University of Chicago, pointed out the existence of at least 1,000 centers where religion is taught to pupils released from public school for that purpose and scattered attempts to introduce religious study into schools on the same basis as the three R's. "There is great need to reopen this whole question," he told the conferees.

Church and State
Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, Md., Chairman of the group, declared it highly significant that religion was given an important position on the agenda

(Continued on Page 19, Column 3)

When Winter Comes



By a Staff Artist
The Berkshires, 1940

Drifts of Snow Move Schools Into the Home

SAYOY, Mass., Jan. 19—Big snowdrifts against four little schoolhouses halted for a time the formal education of 40 youngsters here today, 1,700 feet up in the Berkshire Hills.

Until mid-March pupils of the one-room buildings will have a vacation because deep snow makes local roads practically impassable. This doesn't mean, however, that the year's work won't be accomplished, or that the vacation is much longer than in the city. School begins in mid-August here because school officials must consider winter delays in their schedules. To Savoy children, Christmas vacation means just one day—the actual holiday.

This year, however, the Brier School closed its door after the Yuletide recess and hasn't reopened because the weather was bitter. The center school followed in closing, but the hardy teacher and children returned the next day on skis and sleds.

The center school, taught by Miss Mary A. Swochak of Southwick, has 12 pupils, including grades from one to eight, except the sixth. The Cherry Hill school, Miss Doris Jacob, teacher, has 18 No. 7 school, in charge of Miss Irma Klemmer of Adams, has five, the same number as last year. The schools have as busy a program as city schools and, perhaps more entertaining.

State financial assistance keeps the education cost for each pupil here far lower than the State's 300 average. This year, according to David J. Malcolm, Superintendent of the North Berkshire School Union, it was \$64, or a total of \$6,666.22, based on an average of 39 pupils. The State contributed \$4,661.16, leaving the taxpayers' burden only \$1,975.26. All of the teachers are college graduates. The center school issues what is believed to be the smallest school newspaper in the United States. The Weekly News, written in long-hand on two sides of a single sheet and mimeographed, was chosen by a Columbia University Teachers College professor at a school superintendents convention in Cleveland to illustrate "Development of Public Relations."

There is no electric current in any of the schools, but Miss Swochak explains that kerosene lamps are used for evening events. Her school has movable desks, an organ, phonograph, and a new sand-table. Its textbooks are "very up-to-date." All of her pupils belong to the 4-H Club and the town Parent-Teacher Association provides hot soup for lunches.

News From Clouds Over Reich Looks Like Hitler's Own

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19 (AP)—An eight-page propaganda sheet made up to resemble Adolf Hitler's own newspaper and apparently intended for Germany was found on the Netherlands side of the German frontier today.

Printed in German and in the form of a newspaper titled "Wolksche Beobachter"—"Observer from the Clouds"—a take-off on Herr Hitler's own newspaper "Völkischer Beobachter"—"National Observer"—the sheet apparently was of Allied origin.

The first page of the paper, which was found near Enschede in Overijssel Province, was labelled "Air Mail Issue Number One, First Year of Volksche Beobachter."

One cartoon contrasted Herr Hitler's hatlock and short moustache with Joseph Stalin's long moustache and shock of hair. The caption said "This is the Only Difference."

The sheet also dwelt on Germany's wartime economy. Asking why Field Marshal Hermann Göring has new authority over the savings of the German people, the sheet was given that many Germans fear new inflation.

House Cuts A Sharp Edge On Economy Ax

Cuts \$94,517,206 from first big appropriation bill and stands ready to prune others.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The House completed its economy-bent onslaught on President Roosevelt's first big appropriation bill and today rubbed its hands and asked "What's next?" From the White House, Mr. Roosevelt announced he would seek restoration of three executive agencies sliced from the bill by new legislative action. The Senate received the independent offices bill today which the House had trimmed by \$94,517,206, thereby sustaining its appropriation committee at practically every point.

The bill as it came to the Senate today calls for \$1,100,187,263. It was a first indication of the economy mood of the lower chamber, which intends to meet each reduction proposed by President Roosevelt and go it one—or maybe two—better.

In the background, however, lurked the leaders of farm, relief and defense pressure groups, determined to use any amount of money saved on the dozen regular appropriations bills for their own purposes in drives that will be launched later on.

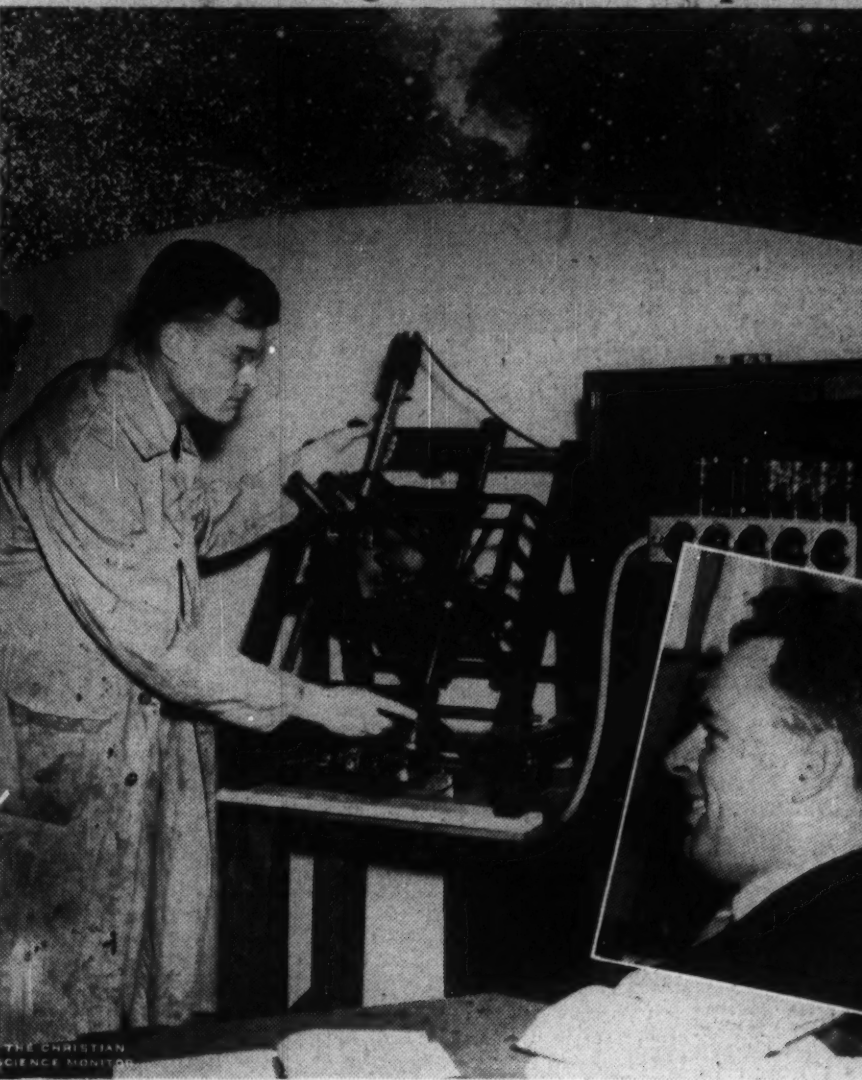
TVA Is Target

The final big fight yesterday came over the Tennessee Valley Authority item of \$40,000,000 for annual operation. Combining economy-mindedness with opposition to the New Deal program, a conservative coalition led by Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, arch foe of the power program, all but hamstringing that agency. There were a series of votes on proposals to reduce, or hold up, its appropriation, closest of which was one that lost by only 6 votes—104 to 110—on a motion of Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania to cut the money in half. In one of his rare appearances on the floor, Speaker William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama denounced the May amendment, and charged it with "jeopardizing the entire program" and "stop the operations of TVA."

Meanwhile as the Senate got the big appropriation bill Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, was going ahead with his plan of placating sentiment in his big 25 per cent naval expansion bill. He trimmed \$453,000,000 from the cost of the

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Counting the Stars Simplified



Top: A tiny section of the Milky Way in the constellation of Cygnus (the Swan), showing hundreds of stars, none visible to the unaided eye. Lower: Dr. McCluskey, Case School of Applied Science, who in collaboration with Harvard astronomer developed an automatic star counter to relieve the astronomer of tedious visual labor, allowing him to spend more time in technical analysis. Inset: Dr. Bart J. Bok, Professor of Astronomy at Harvard, sponsor of the international network of astronomers engaged in counting the stars.

Machine Does Away With a Lot of Detail

Top: A tiny section of the Milky Way in the constellation of Cygnus (the Swan), showing hundreds of stars, none visible to the unaided eye. Lower: Dr. McCluskey, Case School of Applied Science, who in collaboration with Harvard astronomer developed an automatic star counter to relieve the astronomer of tedious visual labor, allowing him to spend more time in technical analysis. Inset: Dr. Bart J. Bok, Professor of Astronomy at Harvard, sponsor of the international network of astronomers engaged in counting the stars.

Who Counts the Shooting Stars?

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An automatic counter to aid astronomers at work taking the census of stars in the sky, is the latest tool to modernize a branch of astronomy as old as the Bible. Dr. Sidney W. McCluskey of Case School of Applied Science is the inventor, aided by R. M. Scott of Harvard Observatory. For them the multitude of stars is not too great to comprehend.

Photography enabled the astronomers to go to bed nights and study the stars on photographic plates during daylight hours, and Dr. McCluskey's apparatus means counting stars on photographic

plates, stars that look like so many grains of ground pepper spread out on a sheet of white paper, can be done automatically with a mechanical technique similar to that employed by telephone companies in counting the number of messages going and coming. Particularly in the region of the Milky Way is the counting of stars difficult. They are packed in so tightly and there is so much absorbing matter, interstellar dust, dark clouds, etc., that true density of the stars is hard to determine.

The old woman of the nursery rhyme who went out to sweep the cobwebs from the sky, hasn't done a very good job yet. Until the birth of the automatic

star-counter, taking the census of stars meant a highly trained astronomer used about 60 per cent of his time actually counting "pepper grains" on a plate, and only 40 per cent of his time analyzing data obtained. From now on the first part of the job can be done by machinery in the hands of a WPA worker, leaving the astronomer free to correlate the findings.

The device consists of a series of photoelectric tubes tied up with telephone message counters. It counts all stars visible on a photographic plate. If the first tabulation, for example, shows that over a given area on a plate there are 1,200 stars brighter than 12th magnitude, and a second running shows there are 700 stars in the same area brighter than 11th magnitude, it means altogether there are 500 faint stars of between 11th and 12th magnitude. The same method is used all the way down the scale. Stars of the first six magnitudes, which include all the stars visible to the unaided eye, are well known. There are 20 of first magnitude (the brightest in the sky), 65 of second magnitude, 200 of third, 500 of fourth, 1,400 fifth, and about 5,000 sixth. Only around 2,500 of these can be seen at any one time. A good field glass will turn up 50,000 and a small telescope will bring up 325,000. With the Yerkes refractor, largest in the world, about 100,000,000 could be captured on a photographic plate. The 100-inch reflector at Mt. Wilson could photograph at least 1,000,000,000.

Random Counting Ineffective
Until 1930 there was little organization in the task of counting stars. Astronomers had to be satisfied with figures representing random counts made in a few sections of the sky, multiplied by the whole area of the sky. Dr. Bart J. Bok at Harvard decided to do something about the situation. His graduate students and assistants aided him in greatly increasing the number of sample areas counted. They eventually decided that taking samples at random would get them nowhere, since the stars are not evenly distributed throughout the visible universe.

A network of star census-takers was formed and attention has been concentrated on counting the stars in our own Galaxy, the Milky Way. In addition to Dr. McCluskey at Case, the following are at work on

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Moral Embargo Is Widened To Include Russia

Technicians to withdraw from both Soviet and Japanese industry to voice U. S. protest.

American Engineers are reported about to depart from Russia where they have been directing the building of petroleum-cracking plants. This and similar departure of engineers from Japan comes in response to the State Department's "moral embargo" against courting "unprovoked" bombing of civilian population centers. At the same time a study of the Government's latest figures on gasoline exports shows that more than 15,000,000 barrels have been bought by Russia and Japan in the first 11 months of last year.

Tension eased momentarily on the several fronts. Cancelling of army leaves, which had accompanied reports of an impending German advance, is being stopped in both the Belgian and British forces at the front.

Interest in Finland, where the Russian forces are fighting a rear-guard action in the northern Salla sector, is at present directed to the Scandinavian Nations, whose Legislatures are actively debating to participate in the struggle on Finland's behalf. While a strong movement for a Scandinavian alliance to support Finland has got under way in Sweden—led by former Foreign Minister Richard Sandler—there is a strong opposition in favor of a more cautious policy, particularly inasmuch as Norway seems firmly set against offending Germany or Russia, and Denmark's lower house of Parliament passed a strong neutrality declaration.

Russia's prompt apologies to Sweden and Norway following protests of those Nations against the passing of Russian airmen over their respective territories and the bombing of the Swedish island of Kallaks on the Gulf of Bothnia, have helped to prevent friction with the Soviet authorities.

United States aid to Finland which appears to be meeting growing opposition in Congress—so far as a loan is concerned—is in actual operation under the Hoover relief committee. A central Finnish committee under former Premier Aaro Cajander is administering the funds raised in America, \$600,000 which has already reached Finland and is helping to buy food and clothing for 500,000 refugees from the war zones.

Moral Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The United States has for some months been quietly arranging for the withdrawal from Russia and Japan of American engineers and technicians who might be of assistance to the war-making power of those countries.

This policy springs from two motives. The State Department sought thereby to strengthen its so-called moral or voluntary embargo on the export of equipment for bombing civilians, and thus to extend its "measures short of war" against aggressors. The War and Navy Departments, deep in preparations for a hypothetical "M-Day" when the United States might be called upon to fight, have sought in this way to avoid giving any secrets or expert aid to potential antagonists.

Only a Start

News dispatches from Tokyo yesterday saying that five American petroleum engineers were reported on good authority to have been recalled, brought to light only a small part of the larger plan. Both the processes and the experts assisting Japan and Russia in the refining of a high octane aviation gasoline have been the first to come under the persuasive efforts of the State, War, and Navy departments. In the case of Russia, key engineers in other important lines of military

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Cape Canal Business Gains

Ocean traffic through the Cape Cod Canal is increasing sharply, as more vessels than ever flying flags of other nations use the waterway, and as more and larger American craft take advantage of the "short cut" between New England ports and New York, it was disclosed today by the Boston office of the United States Army Engineers. Uncle Sam is completing improvements to the canal that involved expenditures of \$25,000,000.

Forty-nine more craft used the toll-free waterway in December, than in November, the engineers who have charge of the canal stated. The December total was 970 vessels, against 921 in November, and 878 in December, 1938. Coal comprised 28 per cent and

petroleum products 20 per cent of the cargo moving through the canal in December. A total of 112 foreign vessels used the canal that month. Evidence that larger craft are using the canal is seen in the average net registered tonnage of each vessel, a figure that was 1,369 tons in December, against 1,146 tons a year ago and 1,107 tons two years ago.

During 1939, a total of 14,032 vessels passed through the waterway, compared with 12,881 vessels in 1938, the engineers said. Total net registered tonnage of these craft was 12,695,319 tons in 1939, and 10,297,702 tons in 1938. Total net cargo tonnage in 1939 was 4,362,234 tons, against 3,524,119 tons in 1938.

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

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Coal Shortage Threat In New York Dispute

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—As a cold wave continued to grip New York City today and with the coal deliveries cut to a small fraction of normal supply, the New York State Board of Mediation moved to bring truck drivers and coal dealers together to effect some agreement that will end the fuel shortage.

The Mediation Board said employers had accepted an invitation to the Board to sit down with the Union and seek some solution of the stoppage. The Union, it added, had not, when this was written, signified their acceptance of the invitation, but a spokesman for the Board said he expected it would agree to meet with the dealers "sometime before tomorrow noon."

If some arrangement is not made within 24 hours or so for the movement of coal to homes of the city, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia is expected to take a hand in the situation and attempt to bring the two sides to terms.

Combination Stoppage

The stoppage is a combination strike and lockout that has shut the doors of 57 companies and thrown 1,280 truck drivers and several hundred coal yard workers out of jobs.

The shutdown came after Local 553 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and the Central Coal Company and six affiliated concerns, representing about 15 per cent of the retail coal industry in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, reached a deadlock in negotiations for a new agreement in which the Union wanted a pay raise of 20 cents an hour, bringing the hourly wage up to \$1.20, to which employers would not agree.

The Union, according to Michael J. Caghal, local President, then struck against the Central Coal Company and its affiliates, calling out 450 drivers.

Upon this, the union charges most of the other coal dealers in the city—including Burns Brothers and Koppers Coke, the two largest dealers in the city—ceased their deliveries.

Today there are a few firms still delivering coal, but their supply is nowhere near the city's normal capacity.

A spokesman for Burns Brothers said his company was not conducting what could be strictly defined as a lockout.

He said the Union had signed an agreement with the Coal Merchants' Association, in which most of the coal dealers have membership, as a whole, and that, therefore, any strike against one of the members, such as the Central Coal Company and its affiliates, as in this case, was practically a strike against the Association.

\$657,000 Library on Its Way After Ceremonies at U. S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Celebrating the anniversary of its founding, the University of South Carolina, with Masonic ceremonies, laid the cornerstone to its new \$657,000 library.

Dr. Francis P. Gaines, President of Washington and Lee University, the principal speaker, characterized the new library as a symbol of "new resolution to exalt the sure elements of a state's promise, the intelligence and nature of its citizenship."

Employing the same trowel that the Marquis de Lafayette used when he laid the cornerstone of the DeKalb monument at Camden, S. C., in 1825, Maj. S. Maner Martin of Clemson College, Grand Master of the South Carolina Grand Lodge, fitted the massive limestone block into place, assisted by other officers of the Grand Lodge, including O. Frank, Grand Secretary, who read a list of articles enclosed in the cornerstone.

The Rev. John H. Graves of

Darlington, Grand Chaplin, pronounced the invocation, and several Masonic hymns were sung by the University Glee Club.

Provision for the library was made by the 1937 General Assembly in a college building act, in which \$325,000 was appropriated for the purpose. To this the WPA, which is building the library, has added \$332,792 toward its construction.

The architectural scheme of the structure includes six massive columns at its front and rear and four at each end. Finishing will be in limestone of various shades. The interior is expected to be one of the best arranged and equipped among collegiate buildings.

Members of the University Board of Trustees and the General Assembly, were present. Gov. Burnett R. Maybank, President of the Board, occupied a seat directly behind the speaker's stand with J. Rion McKissick, the President.

The central emphasis of education, Dr. Gaines declared, has shifted to the college library since the immediate end of instruction is no longer to give a youth command of a small group of facts, but to give him experiences whereby he may develop ability to search out for himself authorities in any realm of knowledge. He saw this change as "putting first things first."

Dr. Gaines visualized the library as a gateway to humanity's treasures.

98 Years Making Quilt

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo. (AP)—After 98 years the Kearns family has completed its hand-made quilt. Mrs. O. B. Kearns' husband's grandmother started it and Mrs. Kearns has just finished it.

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Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union, who received the Poor Richard Club's 1940 achievement award for his work in fostering social, cultural, and commercial relations with the Pan-American nations, shows the medal to a group of Pan-American women who attended the presentation at Philadelphia. Left to right are: Sylvia Fernandez, Costa Rica; Dr. Rowe; and Montalva Flores, Ecuador. In the rear are: Dorothy Whitaker, hostess; Zaida Pimental, Mexico; Josephine Cabral, Chile; Lotita Batlle, Dominican Republic; and Kay Kavender, hostess.

Job Insurance Home-With-Garden Ownership Raises Federal Powers Issue Is Chile's Plan for Workers

SANTIAGO, Chile.—A 10-year plan for the construction of 380,000 houses is announced by Health Minister Salvador Allende and Production Minister Oscar Schnake of the Popular Front Government. President Aguirre has given support to this initiative of two of his Socialist Ministers, and further co-operation from the Workers' Compulsory Insurance Bank. The program has been graphically presented, with an abundance of illustrations, at the Ten-Year Housing Plan Exhibition on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue of this city.

The 10-year goal requires annual construction of 38,000 houses. The Socialists state the cost will work out at 266 pesos, or about \$9.31, per inhabitant. This "work in peace" is compared with the 312 pesos per head, which is the annual cost of the war to France. This comparison of constructive and destructive policies is forcibly presented in the exhibition.

Third of Population

Minister Allende has calculated that 1,500,000 Chileans, or a third of the population, lack adequate dwellings. There is an immediate deficit for 800,000 inhabitants, and allowance is made for additional housing to accommodate yearly increases in population. Another aim is to eliminate 2,000 slum tenements.

A start will be made on 9,000 houses within one year for Santiago and some provincial cities. The plan as a whole depends on four fundamental aspects: (a) legislation on house rents; (b) improvements to existing houses; (c) emergency construction; and (d) a permanent building program.

Rationalization of the construction industry is envisaged to keep up the rate of house-building and insure systematic planning of the worker's "home standing in its own garden." Manufacture and erection by series has been successfully tested, with the co-operation of the timber, steel and cement trades. A typical dwelling requires six days to finish, as testified by a certificate of a notary, Pedro Cuevas, in the exhibition.

Details of the financing of the 10-year plan have yet to be presented to Parliament. Some measure of co-ordination is anticipated with existing organizations, such as the State Bank for Popular Housing and the special section of the Insurance Bank. Five hundred million pesos were voted the Production Corporation for new workers' homes. Of this amount, credits have been granted to two coal-mining companies to build 1,700 houses.

Private Enterprise Slumps

The Housing Bank's capital has also been fortified by Production Corporation credits. Approximately 1,000 homes were completed up to 1939, since when building has been stimulated afresh. Some 3,000 additional homes are now actively in construction by the Bank.

With the advent of the social organizations and the State-promoted plans, private building enterprise has dwindled in Chile. Private capital was unable to compete with Government-organized credit facilities, and restrictions to house rents made another obstacle. Critics of the 10-year plan allege that it is "too demagogic," and that the country cannot afford the estimated annual cost of 400,000,000 pesos, equal to 25 per cent of the national budget.

America Buys More Shoes, But They Cost Much Less

CHICAGO.—Last year Americans bought 50,000,000 more pairs of shoes than in 1929. This fact, along with the prediction that they will buy even more during 1940, was disclosed at the National Shoe Fair here recently.

Although part of the increase in the number of pairs sold was attributed to the increase in population, the fact that shoes are considerably cheaper than during the boom year is held chiefly responsible. Both men and women, shoe leaders point out, are buying more varied types of shoes and many are building up a complete shoe wardrobe that includes a shoe for every occasion—for business, semi-dress, formal wear, and play. A boom in the shoe industry has been the growing popularity of play and leisure shoes for women. Increased leisure time has also brought a demand for more golf shoes, shoes for hiking, and all types of sports, and for beach and resort type shoes.

Make for Less

As proof of the fact that the public obtained more goods for less money last year, Harry G. Johansen, Chairman of the Shoe Fair, declared that the public spent \$300,000,000 less for shoes last year than in 1929. Women, for instance, figures show, were able to buy 37,000,000 more pairs of shoes than in 1929 and spent \$110,000,000 less for them. Men bought more than 7,000,000 more pairs and spent \$78,000,000 less. A greater consumer purchasing

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S. Officials Link Browder To Passports

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The "Blitzkrieg" trial of Earl Russell Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, on charges of passport falsification, promised by John T. Cahill, United States Attorney, appeared a fact today as court opened for the second day with more Federal passport officials being brought to the witness stand.

Mr. Browder is being tried on a two-count indictment charging him with twice using a passport obtained on an application on which he allegedly made a false statement. If found guilty, he faces a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and \$4,000 fine. He is now free on \$7,500 bail bond.

Jury Installed

The trial got off to a speedy start Jan. 17 when a jury of 11 men and one woman was installed in the jury box soon after noon, and formal opening of the case began.

The prosecution called Charles Siegel, Chief of the Passport Division of the State Department in Washington, who identified the passport Mr. Browder obtained in his own name in 1934 as well as a letter from him asking its renewal two years later. Mr. Siegel testified that the files contained no record of any application by Mr. Browder in his own name before 1934.

Mr. Cahill listed the three alleged Browder aliases as "Nicholas Dozenberg," "George Morris," and "Albert Henry Richards." The real Mr. Dozenberg has pleaded guilty to charges similar to those against Mr. Browder and is expected to testify against the Communist General Secretary. The other two names are thought by the Government to be fictitious.

False Statement Charged

In explaining the case to the jury, Mr. Cahill said the two counts in the indictment charge Mr. Browder with entering the Port of New York on April 30, 1937, and on Feb. 15, 1938, using a passport obtained on an application containing a false statement.

This was, he added, in answer to a question on the passport application asking, "my last passport was obtained from . . ." In this space, Mr. Cahill alleged, Mr. Browder wrote, "none" whereas he would bring evidence before the court to prove that Mr. Browder had used previously three passports obtained in the names of three separate individuals.

Mr. Cahill said he would confine his case to the passport question and would not go into the motives for Mr. Browder's alleged falsification of name on previous passports.

Mr. Battle admitted that in 1931 Mr. Browder obtained a passport under the name of Richards which he used, adding, however, that the jury was not concerned with the names used in obtaining previous passports but in the specific charge of the indictment. He said the false statement Mr. Browder was charged with making in his 1934 passport application did not relate to the use of any other name but his own.

Information Sought

As the public buys more shoes, it is becoming more interested in knowing something about them. Retailers and manufacturers were advised that the public is seeking information on how shoes are made, on their wearing ability, and on their fitting quality.

Count Now Mister And 'Proud' of It

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Count Fritz Don Juan Frederick von Bernstorff-Biener has renounced his title to become just plain Fritz Bernstorff, an American citizen and proud of it.

The member of a Danish family that traces its nobility far back took the oath of allegiance to the United States Jan. 18 and remarked:

"It's a great privilege. I'd rather be called Mister in this country than Count in any other country you can mention."

After receiving his citizenship papers, Mr. Bernstorff recalled his association with Marshal Karl Gustav Mannerheim, Commander of the Finnish forces defending their country against the Russian invasion. Although not a Finn, he served with Mannerheim's White Guard in 1928-27.

Mrs. Bernstorff, the former Hedvig Alfors of New York, at first opposed her husband's desire to give up his title but he said she was happy over his action now.

New Navy Secretary Gets First Gun Salute

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison on a tour of inspection of the naval operating base and Norfolk Navy Yard Jan. 18 to "get the feel of things," heard the first 19-gun salute fired in his honor since his appointment to the Roosevelt Cabinet Dec. 30.

The operating base and Navy Yard made the salute emphatic, the war began to get American dollars with which to buy airplanes and other supplies.

Member of Dies Committee Asks Coughlin Investigation

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Dies Committee has before it today a demand by one of its members that it should show greater vigor in investigating groups like the "Christian Front," even though it might entail a thorough inquiry into the activities of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest of Royal Oak, Mich.

Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, liberally-inclined member of the Dies Committee, told the annual dinner meeting of the Social Service Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island at St. Anne's Church here last night that it was important for the Committee to be impartial between Communism and Fascism and that concern regarding where the investigation might lead should not deter it.

Dies Makes Denial

At the same time, it was reported from Orange, Texas, that Representative Martin Dies (D) accredited the recent arrest by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of 17 members of the "Christian Front" on charges of plotting to overthrow the United States Government to the activities of his Committee. He denied he had addressed a meeting in New York City sponsored by the "Christian Front," but did not say whether he would investigate the many charges allegedly linking Mr. Coughlin with the organization.

United States Attorney Harold M. Kennedy, who will prosecute the 17 defendants, said today that 450 rounds of machine gun ammunition and an ammunition belt had been found in a closet of an apartment of William Gerard Bishop, said to be the leader of the "Christian Front's" inner-circle Sports Club.

'Mobilizers' Lose Till

State Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valentine yesterday dismissed a petition for an injunction brought by the "Christian Mobilizers," said to be an anti-Semitic offshoot of the "Christian Front," against Father Coughlin's urgent call for formation of "platoons" that the Christian Front was formed, they said in telegrams to the officials. He publicly praised the heroism and zeal of the Christian Front. On several occasions he has given open encouragement to Cassidy.

Members of the committee included Robert W. Seligson, General Secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University; Dr. Guy Emery Shipley, Editor of The Churchman, and Prof. Franz Boaz, noted anthropologist.

"It appears to have been in response to Father Coughlin's urgent call for formation of 'platoons' that the Christian Front was formed," they said in telegrams to the officials. "He publicly praised the heroism and zeal of the Christian Front. On several occasions he has given open encouragement to Cassidy."

American Composers Award Bonus To Woman Author of 200 Hymns

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18 (AP)—Ida Reed, backward composer who wrote more than 200 hymns but received little more than a pittance for them, has won the recognition and aid of some of the Nation's best known musicians.

Miss Reed, who lives alone in a little farmhouse near Phillips, W. Va., has been granted a weekly "bonus" by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers for "a substantial contribution to American music."

Although some of Miss Reed's hymns have been translated and sung in many parts of the world, few brought her more than \$1 or \$2 from publishers of religious music. She sold them outright without copyrights or royalties.

Her plight was called to the attention of the composers' society by Richard D. Marks, Clarkburg, W. Va., theater owner.

William J. O'Brien, district manager of the Society, arranged the weekly checks for Miss Reed, explaining that a society rule provides "that anyone who creates worthwhile music shall not want for the necessities of life."

Among the best known of Miss Reed's hymns are "I Belong to the King," "Somebody's Praying for You," and "Guide Thou My Stars." The last hymn which she wrote was "So Near."

Her first hymn was published when she was 23 years old. She worked as a school teacher in her youth but illness forced her to give up her job and a plan to study at college.

She settled down at home and bought an organ which she describes as "a great blessing" in her work as a hymn writer.

Many of my songs have sung themselves to me while I was playing the organ melody," she said, adding that was the way she got the inspiration for "I Belong to the King," her favorite.

She treasures letters praising her songs from residents of many lands and is the proudest of one which she and she received from Lady Ann Grenfell, wife of Sir Wilfrid Grenfell, in 1932.

Scrub Oaks of South Carolina Found Aid in Checking Erosion

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Although customarily looked upon as a nuisance, scrub oaks which cover many dry, sandy, or clay areas in South Carolina really are valuable attributes in controlling or preventing erosion, State Forester H. A. Smith has informed landowners.

"In the original pine forest, these oaks were insignificant both in size and in number," he said, "Scrub oaks could have been continued as minor species if the pine forest had been cut by a practical-cutting system, and if fire had not been allowed to burn over these lands for many years," the Forester asserted.

"Hogs also contributed to the elimination of pines, as they root up longleaf seedlings as tall as 10 feet and eat the softer portions of the large top roots. Goats stunted the pines by eating the buds."

"Another factor was the ready sprouting of the oaks. When an oak was burned to the ground, the next year vigorous sprouts came up from the root collar, while few burned pines sent up sprouts."

"The scrub oak has redeeming features," Mr. Smith continued. "If it had not taken possession of these areas, soil erosion would have been more acute, as this tree helps to stabilize light moving sands."

"Factors which brought about the change in forest type from an excellent pine forest to an inferior scrubby oak forest can be made to restore it."

"The logical treatment is to prevent the elimination of pines, as they root up longleaf seedlings as tall as 10 feet and eat the softer portions of the large top roots. Goats stunted the pines by eating the buds."

Morgenthau Opposed To Securities Aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said Jan. 18 he was "still opposed" to proposals to lend Federal money for the purchase of British-owned American securities to prevent their sale in the open market and disturbing price levels.

The British own approximately \$1,000,000,000 of American securities and, it is reported, have been selling small amounts ever since the war began to get American dollars with which to buy airplanes and other supplies.



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Renown of Northwest Echoes in Orchestra

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Sixth of 30 Articles

Like every similar organization in the United States, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra has passed through many trials and tribulations, financial and otherwise, yet today it stands firmer as an artistic unit in the Northwest than ever before. This has been due in a large measure to the vision inspiring a small body of citizens, leading them to make many sacrifices that it might continue its existence.

But the early history of the orchestra concerns this group of individuals less than it does the many musicians who had drifted into the Northwest from Europe, especially from Germany. First came the organization of choral societies; then men like Franz Danz began to think in terms of the orchestra. They had no money, they enjoyed no unusual prestige; but the orchestra, organized by Danz, out of various funds from St. Paul and Minneapolis, was destined to become the splendid orchestra we enjoy today.

There were periods when the orchestra seemed to have lost its energy; but the periods of revival either by Danz or by his son kept alive the tradition of orchestral music until a young Bavarian, Emil Oberhoffer, made his appearance in St. Paul. He played organ, taught piano and violin. He was elected leader of the Philharmonic, a choral club, and since he early realized that no large choral club could give satisfaction without the support of an orchestra, he conceived the idea of a permanent instrumental organization.

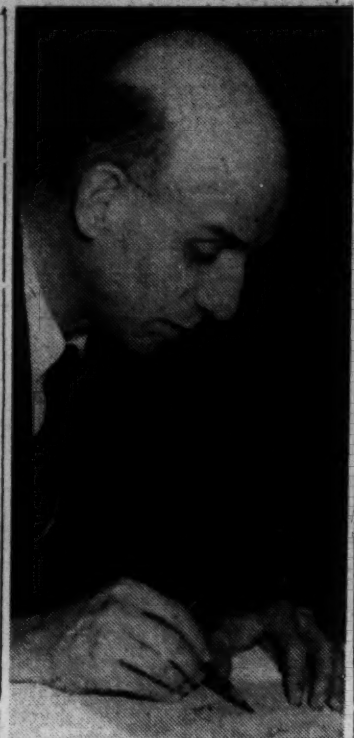
The scattered fragments of Danz's group were persuaded to unite, and in 1903 the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra was born. Once Oberhoffer, a splendid organizer, well equipped by his European training for precisely the conditions he found in Minneapolis, had secured his orchestra, the Philharmonic interested him less and less, and with the growth of the orchestra in influence—a rapid process—the city lost an excellent mixed chorus and gained an organization that was to become the musical pride of the Northwest.

Out on the Plains
A man of less determination and enthusiasm than Mr. Oberhoffer would hardly have won through to his goal; for the majority of the members of the orchestra were amateurs, and not always available for rehearsal. But despite this handicap, regular series of concerts were arranged, eminent soloists were engaged, and tours were undertaken that tested both the courage and the finances of the leader; for it must be emphasized that Oberhoffer was the chief burden bearer, no matter what the burden happened to be.

On its earlier tours, the orchestra did not restrict its visits to cities, but greatly daring, literally pitched its tent on the broad prairies and sent its announcements to the dwellers in far-off places. The results were startling; for hundreds of persons who had never heard a symphony orchestra drove enormous distances to attend the concerts. This demonstrated a desire to hear good music which unquestionably had been do with the rapid progress the study and appreciation of music has made during the past 30 years in the Northwest and bordering Canadian Provinces.

But better days were in store for the orchestra. Prominent citizens, with E. L. Carpenter as chief of staff, assumed the financial burden, leaving the artistic arrangements to Oberhoffer. It was not a large orchestra that made its first official appearance in 1903—50 men; but the majority of them trained musicians. With zeal that has not diminished with the passing of the years Mr. Carpenter organized an administrative committee and with their aid raised \$30,000 from 50 men, and the orchestra was launched.

Far Corners Reached
This was an event significant for music in general all over the Northwest, for there began an unsurpassed development in musical



Dimitri Mitropoulos
Conductor of the Minneapolis
Symphony Orchestra studies
acoustical problem

culture throughout the State and in the Dakotas. Thirty years ago, when this writer came to Minneapolis, only slight progress had been made; but tours, discreet publicity, and the growing influence of the orchestra gave tremendous impetus to efforts made for improved musical taste.

Today there is not a hamlet, village, town, or city but reflects this influence in its contributions to music. Orchestras like that in Duluth, conducted by Paul Lemay, the fine student orchestra of the University of Minnesota, Abe Pepinsky leader, and the dozens of other admirable musical organizations organized in every corner of the State, are the direct result of the orchestra's influence.

Year after year the personnel of the orchestra was improved and its numbers augmented. Larger subscriptions were needed, and were easily secured, thanks to the energy, faith and unceasing loyalty of Mr. Carpenter and his business colleagues; and the rapidly developing artistic excellence reflected Oberhoffer's devotion and determination to give the Northwest an orchestra worthy a place in the highest realms of music.

Conducting and Management
For 16 years the orchestra gave concerts in both St. Paul and Minneapolis and then at a crucial period, a period which seemed to spell disaster for the orchestra, Mrs. Carlyle Scott, manager for a number of years, devised a scheme by which the University of Minnesota and the orchestra became partners, the orchestra having the use of magnificent Northrop Auditorium. Before this took place, however, Oberhoffer resigned, after 19 years of devotion to an organization he had built up from a crude nucleus into an orchestra any city might be proud of.

Henri Verbrughen was selected as his successor after a period of guest conducting which brought such luminaries to the city as Bodanzky, Coates, Damrosch, Gabelowitch, and Bruno Walter. Verbrughen through his personal charm, musical erudition, and organizing ability won the favor of patrons at home and on tour.

Mrs. Scott's task as manager was to find a conductor who would build on what was already established, and she found him in young Eugene Ormandy, now conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, whose success in Minneapolis was continuous and permanent.

There was then another series of guest performances, with the choice for conductor falling on Dimitri Mitropoulos, with whom patrons seem exceedingly well pleased. With Arthur J. Gaines again assuming management after Mrs. Scott's resignation, the same loyal enthusiasm prevails as in the past.

Recommendations for submission to Gov. Arthur H. James.
Governor James, taking cognizance of the report of mines inspectors that "bootleg" production in 1939 totaled more than 3,500,000 tons and resulted in 58 fatalities in makeshift coal shafts, said Jan. 18 that co-operative effort would "take those 9,000 miners and switch them over to legitimate jobs."

The Philadelphia Inquirer said it had learned the State would foster a plan whereby legitimate coal companies would lease, free of charge, "bootleg" holes to the free-lance miners now operating there while they found means of absorbing them in their own operations.

In return, the paper said, the free-lancers would be obliged to conform with State mining regulations.

Governor James denied that his administration had evolved such a plan.

Auto Men Hear Business Must Protect Jobs

DETROIT, Jan. 19 (AP)—Greater regularization of employment is business management's "Number One Job," and the reactions of men out of work one of its major dangers, William L. Batt, Chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce, told the Society of Automotive Engineers here last night.

Addressing a general meeting of the Society's annual convention, he said that "what is taking place now and what may occur within the relatively near future" will determine in large measure whether the future holds in store "a competitive force of economy and of government, or a system of government ownership, governmental control and central authority."

Mr. Batt, who is President of SKF Industries, expressed the conviction "collective bargaining as a guaranteed right of labor is here to stay," and added:
"How fast unionism as the force to implement the collective bargaining principle for labor, is to grow, will be considerably influenced by our attitude as employers. . . . The employee will have to be convinced that we honestly agree with his right to be free from unfair discharge, his right to bargain collectively, his right to belong to a union if he wants to."

"It seems to me inevitable that the pendulum will swing still further in the direction of security for labor. To the extent that it is not provided voluntarily by private enterprise, it is likely to be provided by legislation or judicial interpretation."

Mr. Batt asserted that business suffered a considerable loss of confidence "because the man in the street felt business had let him down."
"If he gets the idea that our criticism of the Wagner Act, the Wagner and Hours Act and similar legislation is for our own selfish interest and so that we can be free to take advantage of labor, then we can be prepared for legislation far more stringent than anything we have seen so far."

Mr. Batt commended the automotive industry, saying "it has not run frantically to the Government for help against this or that competitive problem; it has encouraged world trade and has asked for little protection for itself."

"This is an example which industry generally may well endeavor to follow. Business alone can save the private property system and check the trend toward totalitarianism."

Notebooks Afford Data on Women's Open Shop Group

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19 (AP)—The United States Senate Civil Liberties Committee delved further today into admitted efforts of Los Angeles industrial interests and their "front" propaganda organizations to disable activities of regularly organized union labor.

Fourteen notebooks of stenographers, hired by "Neutral Thousands," women's open shop propaganda group, were subpoenaed.

From these notebooks, the committee hoped to obtain information not supplied under other subpoenas, said Chairman Robert M. La Follette, Jr. Clay Rittenhouse, former attaché of the Neutral Thousands, testified yesterday he destroyed some of the organization's files under instructions from superiors after committee subpoenas had been served.

The Neutral Thousands was financed almost entirely by Southern California, Inc., from a \$500,000 fund raised here to support an open shop program, previous evidence indicated.

Former President Byron C. Hanna of the Southern California Chamber of Commerce testified he had been asked to help at his proposal while he was Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce President "to maintain the principles of the open shop." He told of labor tactics which he said inspired belief that the unions had overreached themselves and thereby damaged both labor and public interests. It was felt, he said, that a properly informed public sentiment could be depended upon to control the situation.

"The thought was that we could get all groups together to maintain the civil liberties of the workers," he said at one point.

Mr. Hanna went on to explain that he considered the open shop as an instrument of civil liberty in that "there is no coercion" and workers are free "to join or not to join a union."

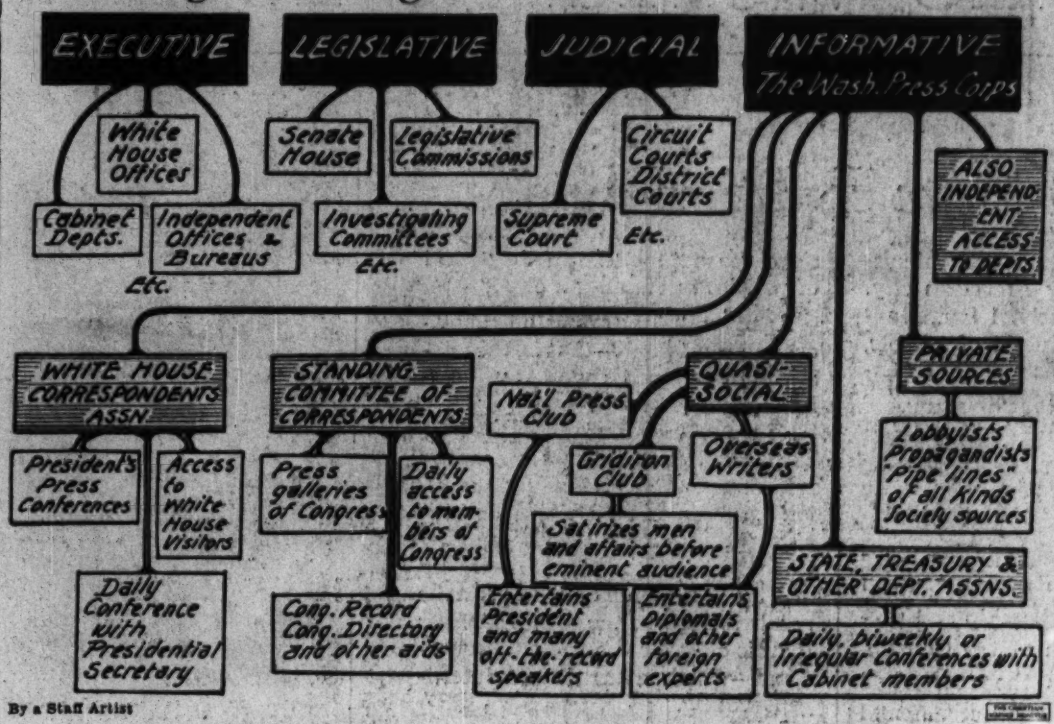
He said no labor representatives were present at the organization of what later became Southern California, Inc.

Garcia Note Carrier Leads Medal Recipients
CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—Col. Andrew S. Rowan, the man who carried the "Message to Garcia" 40 years ago, headed the first list of 62 persons designated Jan. 17 to receive West Virginia's distinguished service medal.

The medals, not yet struck, were authorized by the 1939 Legislature for those who distinguished themselves in the service of the State.

Colonel Rowan lives in Los Angeles, but is a native of Monroe County, W. Va. As a Lieutenant in the Spanish-American war he battled his way through the jungles to carry a message from President McKinley assuring Garcia, Cuban rebel General, of American help against Spain.

Covering Washington With the Fourth Estate



How the Informative Branch of the Government Works
It was Carlyle who attributed to Edmund Burke the statement that "In the Reporters' Gallery yonder, there sits a Fourth Estate more important far than they all." And here, probably for the first time, is a diagram showing just how the Fourth Estate acts in relation with the other three Estates in Washington in its important function of keeping the Nation informed on its Government.

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

Following is the eleventh in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The press is a very vital part of democratic government. Without exaggeration we may say that the press is a fourth branch of the American Constitutional system. These branches are: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The last one is not quite official, but is utterly indispensable.

And to me one of the most reassuring aspects of American democracy as I have fleetingly observed it here, is the work of the newspaper men. For I can say that it is especially good, for I can't say that it is. It is just like us, the people. Some journalists are very good, some are very bad, some are irresponsible. Just as senators, bankers, professors, and farmers. The promising aspect of the press here is not its quality, but its absolute freedom and the fact that it is recognized as an inalienable part of democratic government.

The press of sovereign people should have sovereign rights. And it does here in Washington.

Rights of the Press
That is such a commonplace that no one here thinks about it. We American journalists have been dreaming about for 20 centuries, and even whole dramas about air, water or electricity. If a shoe-maker from Massachusetts or a peasant-producer from Virginia should visit the Capital and be asked to show his passport, he'd be astonished and outraged. He'd answer, "Americans don't show passports in America!"

And for the gossipier, it is an obsession. He becomes utterly warped. He can't see things straight. He becomes wretchedly small. He loses all balance. Withdrawing into his shell, he reflects all his news from crooked mirrors, so it is usually wrong. His

Such freedom is a comparatively rare thing. For several years not a single paper in Danubia has been able to write freely about political philosophy. Search the recent files of all the papers there and see if you can find one outspoken article against Nazism. Of course you couldn't. The long arm of Herr Goebbels prevents that. A shadow lies over Danubia. It has the form of winged bomb. The Fate of Prague is scrawled in jagged letters across it. Governments are in awe of it; editors fear it. The press of half a continent is censored by Berlin.

Censorship in Europe
Even before this shadow it was often censored by the local governments. Almost every regime in Eastern Europe has attempted temporarily or continuously to fortify itself by preventing the people from learning of its deeds. And not many decades ago all Governments in the world, even the most advanced, simply took it for granted that the acts of Government were to be kept from common people. One was even forbidden to report on the proceedings of Parliament. Until comparatively recent times, also, men could be arrested, in many countries, for speeches they made in Parliament. There is not a State in Central or Eastern Europe, whose grim prisons are not distinguished by the gifted journalists they have held in their cells or dungeons. Most journalists in most parts of the world yearn for what is here a commonplace.

The Place of Press
And most important is not the mere lack of restrictions, but the philosophy behind it. Journalists have an established place in the White House, they are an established part of Congress and of the Senate, they perform the principal function of Congressional investigation. They are recognized as accredited delegates of the American Nation. They are the American people, watching government in action. They represent America coming to Washington; Washington going to the people. That part of our governmental machine is almost ideal. If it doesn't work, we

the people, will be wholly to blame.
Now how do we react to news from Washington? Does the American public want it?

With that question in mind, I obtained 25 newspapers from various American cities today and carefully read them. Washington figured rather less prominently than I had expected. A fourth of the papers didn't carry Washington on the front page at all. Not more than a fourth gave Washington much prominence. About a half stressed Congressional matters of regional interest, rather than of national import. Practically all gave many times more space to sport, movies, and social events than to Washington.

However, even though Washington fared rather badly today in the news columns of the Nation as a whole, it usually sends out a great stream of material. In addition to what you see in the papers you hear many news commentators over the radio and see many news reels, even whole dramas about actual or fictitious Washington happenings. From this plethora of news and views you may feel bewildered and uncertain as to what to believe. At other times you may become discouraged and look upon every government official as venal or blindly partisan or seeking only personal interests.

Evaluating the News
As an aid toward escaping confusion I suggest the following ways of evaluating news sources.

Discount what gossip journalists report by at least 80 per cent, and try to avoid them. You know well enough how unreliable people are who revel in digging out and disseminating gossip. That spoils character. It spoils everything. You have noticed, a hundred times, how gossip distorts, misrepresents, defiles. It makes things shrivel up, takes away their health, vitality, freshness, wholeness. That's like a Kansas hot wind on a green cornfield.

And for the gossipier, it is an obsession. He becomes utterly warped. He can't see things straight. He becomes wretchedly small. He loses all balance. Withdrawing into his shell, he reflects all his news from crooked mirrors, so it is usually wrong. His

Christian Science Exhibit Rental Signed by N. Y. Fair

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Board of the New York World's Fair, and Harry F. Rose, Chairman of the Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at the Fair, today signed contracts covering ground rentals for this year's Christian Science exhibit at the exposition and also renewing the right to sell authorized Christian Science literature there.

In announcing the renewals, Mr. Rose said that the building, grounds, and exhibits would be little changed, having been found eminently satisfactory last year, although interiors and exteriors will be repainted and brightened.

Reviewing the record of the exhibit last year Mr. Rose reported that more than 325,000 persons from all parts of the world had visited it, the great majority, regardless of race, color or creed, showing a genuine interest in the arrangement and message of the exhibits. The number of volunteer workers, who last year numbered about 100, will be increased to 150 this year.

The building, although of a temporary nature, has stood up remarkably well during the winter, an even temperature of 42 degrees being constantly maintained inside to protect the furnishings. The trees and shrubs, which will serve a second season, have been offered to the New York Park Department after the closing of the Fair next October. Park Commissioner Robert Moses has accepted them in the name of the city.

As an example of the fine impression made by the Christian Science exhibit last year, Mr. Rose said that in October the Rev. John Bett Langstaff of St. Edmund's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Bronx, in expressing his disappointment at the Fair's relocation, said that the Christian Science exhibit was the best thing he had seen.

Monroe Doctrine: Is It Threat to Mexico?

MEXICO, D. F.—Rejection by President Cardenas of the Monroe Doctrine as an instrument of United States policy acceptable to Mexico "and other Latin-American nations" caused intensive speculation in all circles here. Coming at a time when Mexico's Minister of Finance, Eduardo Suarez, is in the United States seeking new outlets for Mexican oil, it is generally interpreted that the two incidents are related.

A casual analysis of the President's highly important statement of foreign policy leads to the conclusion that it was made to forestall diplomatic pressure upon Mexico for a settlement of the oil controversy. Other conclusions that may later be forthcoming when the surprising statement is further illuminated and discussed, but the first impression is that it was impelled by reports from Washington that the State Department is about to dispatch a note requesting intergovernmental arbitration of the oil question.

First Offer Rejected
Whether such a note or request is forthcoming, it is impossible to ascertain here. The State Department's offer months ago to arbitrate the oil dispute was rejected both by the oil companies and the Mexican Government. Yet in November the Mexican Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, told this correspondent that Mexico desired intergovernmental dealings on the question.

Recent press reports from Washington indicate that the State Department may be seeking a solution through diplomatic exchange, or if this is refused, through carrying the case to the International Court at The Hague. Whatever official program is planned by the United States the Cardenas attack upon the Monroe Doctrine which, the President said, "has often been used as a pretext for intervention," carries the clear threat of Mexico's resistance to diplomatic pressure. It further implies that Mexico, if pressed, will appeal to other Latin-American nations for solidarity in resisting "any menace to the sovereignty" of Mexico.

To make such an appeal Mexico would invoke the Nonintervention Pact signed at Buenos Aires in 1936 and the recently adopted Panama declarations. While such action is not specifically forecast by the President it is implied in his statement. Even greater emphasis is placed upon this definition of policy through the fact that it was expressed a few days earlier in similar terms by the Foreign Minister, Eduardo Hay.

"Never Recognized"
The Cardenas declarations, made in a press interview, are as follows:
"The Monroe Doctrine has never been recognized, nor ever could be, by Mexico or the other nations of Latin America, while it was only the expression of a unilateral policy which the United States imposed with the double objective of excluding European influence from this continent and of defending its own interests in America. This doctrine, badly interpreted and applied beyond its original intention, was often used by the United States as a pretext for intervention."

Moreover from the moment in which the Nonintervention Pact, proposed by Mexico and signed by all of the American republics in the Buenos Aires Peace Conference during 1936, a pact in which all of the nations of America pledged not to intervene directly or indirectly in the internal affairs of other nations, it has been accepted that the Monroe Doctrine has ceased to exist with the characteristics previously attributed to it.

In the same Buenos Aires Conference the principle of mutual consultations between American governments, if any one of them was threatened with aggression, was adopted. By this action, far from admitting the right of one country to protect another, with or without consent, the interdependence and unity of all Ameri-

can nations was recognized and the obligation of each to assume as its own responsibility any menace to the sovereignty of a sister state.
"Later in the Panama consultations this idea was complemented and confirmed by the inter-American security accords so that there was established the principle of mutual consultation in case any American nation, under the jurisdiction of a non-American state, were forced to change its sovereignty and thereby create by such action a danger to continental security."

Solidarity a Substitute
"In consequence, rather than to say that the principle of the Monroe Doctrine was accepted at Panama, it should be said that the Doctrine has been totally abandoned and the principle of inter-American solidarity substituted for it."

Following this highly significant statement of policy President Cardenas remarked that agreement on the oil question was still possible. No direct connection between the two was made but the logical conclusion is that Mexico, through the reiteration of its rejection of the Monroe Doctrine in statements made by the President and the Foreign Minister, is maneuvering itself into a position to claim interference in its internal affairs if diplomatic pressure is brought to bear for a solution of the oil question.

A further underlining of Mexico's insistence upon its independence and national sovereignty was made at the banquet recently given by Ambassador Josephus Daniels, as dean of the diplomatic corps, for President Cardenas. The Mexican President at that event described the "American ideal" as one in which there "exists complete equality among all the sovereign nations, based on friendship and respect, and in which there are no distinctions due to differences in military and economic power."

Roosevelt Gives '40's First Veto

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt gave the first veto of the new Congressional session Jan. 18 to a bill which would have directed the Treasury to pay \$2,520 to the Gdynia America Line, Inc., for duplicate revenue stamps attached to the manifests of its motor ship Batory.

In a message sent to the House, Mr. Roosevelt said the original revenue stamps had been lost or destroyed in some unknown manner. To refund money paid to collectors for temporarily lost or misplaced stamps, Mr. Roosevelt said, "would open the door to frauds upon the revenue."

The bill also would have directed the Treasury to require that the corporation provide a surety bond to indemnify the Government should the original stamps be recovered. Mr. Roosevelt said that it was obvious the bond would be ineffective if the stamps were found and used by other persons.

To Monitor Readers
Many of you have been kind enough to recommend this friendly inn to your friends, for which we thank you very much. Anticipating the pleasure of greeting more guests in our new quarters, we are advertising in the Monitor for the first time to say "Welcome to the Park Chambers, where genuine, old-fashioned hospitality still reigns."

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A. D'Arcy, Manager

Effort to Better Anthracite Trade

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania's State leaders and the men who govern its anthracite production are trying to form a solid front to combat persistent coal "bootlegging" and sundry other difficulties besetting the industry.

Key point in the effort to improve the anthracite industry is a proposed method of allocating tonnage to fit market demands with full approval of producers.

Implementation of the program by State legislation is an immediate goal and committees have disclosed they are working out recommendations for submission to Gov. Arthur H. James.

Governor James, taking cognizance of the report of mines inspectors that "bootleg" production in 1939 totaled more than 3,500,000 tons and resulted in 58 fatalities in makeshift coal shafts, said Jan. 18 that co-operative effort would "take those 9,000 miners and switch them over to legitimate jobs."

The Philadelphia Inquirer said it had learned the State would foster a plan whereby legitimate coal companies would lease, free of charge, "bootleg" holes to the free-lance miners now operating there while they found means of absorbing them in their own operations.

In return, the paper said, the free-lancers would be obliged to conform with State mining regulations.

Governor James denied that his administration had evolved such a plan.

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NEW ENGLAND'S Favorites for Flavor
B&M
BRICK-OVEN BAKED BEANS
CALIFORNIA PEAS - YELLOW EYE - RED KIDNEY

Boys Cook Full Meal As School Examination
MAUCH CHUNK, Pa. (AP)—Eight Mauch Chunk high school boys put on aprons Jan. 18 and cooked a full-course meal as a mid-year examination in cooking class.
The judges were members of the School Board.

Garcia Note Carrier Leads Medal Recipients
CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—Col. Andrew S. Rowan, the man who carried the "Message to Garcia" 40 years ago, headed the first list of 62 persons designated Jan. 17 to receive West Virginia's distinguished service medal.
The medals, not yet struck, were authorized by the 1939 Legislature for those who distinguished themselves in the service of the State.
Colonel Rowan lives in Los Angeles, but is a native of Monroe County, W. Va. As a Lieutenant in the Spanish-American war he battled his way through the jungles to carry a message from President McKinley assuring Garcia, Cuban rebel General, of American help against Spain.

Christian Science Exhibit Rental Signed by N. Y. Fair
NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Board of the New York World's Fair, and Harry F. Rose, Chairman of the Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at the Fair, today signed contracts covering ground rentals for this year's Christian Science exhibit at the exposition and also renewing the right to sell authorized Christian Science literature there.
In announcing the renewals, Mr. Rose said that the building, grounds, and exhibits would be little changed, having been found eminently satisfactory last year, although interiors and exteriors will be repainted and brightened.
Reviewing the record of the exhibit last year Mr. Rose reported that more than 325,000 persons from all parts of the world had visited it, the great majority, regardless of race, color or creed, showing a genuine interest in the arrangement and message of the exhibits. The number of volunteer workers, who last year numbered about 100, will be increased to 150 this year.
The building, although of a temporary nature, has stood up remarkably well during the winter, an even temperature of 42 degrees being constantly maintained inside to protect the furnishings. The trees and shrubs, which will serve a second season, have been offered to the New York Park Department after the closing of the Fair next October. Park Commissioner Robert Moses has accepted them in the name of the city.
As an example of the fine impression made by the Christian Science exhibit last year, Mr. Rose said that in October the Rev. John Bett Langstaff of St. Edmund's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Bronx, in expressing his disappointment at the Fair's relocation, said that the Christian Science exhibit was the best thing he had seen.

Nazi Crew Enjoys Trip Across U. S.
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—In high spirits after a cross-continent journey on "your good American trains," 512 crew members of the scuttled German liner Columbus settled into new quarters Jan. 18 on Angel Island.
How long their stay would be they did not know. Neither, apparently, did United States Immigration Commissioner J. J. McGrath, nor Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul-General and former personal aide to Adolf Hitler.
Captain Wiedemann said efforts would be made to return the men to Germany "as soon as possible." The Japanese liner Tatuta Maru, on which reservations originally had been

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

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City Manager: An Answer to Political Spoils

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.

Your Chairman Speaks:

"What is the City Manager type of government?"

"That is a commonly asked question—and perhaps in our discussion today we can clarify this important issue—important to everyone interested in good city government. Basically this plan calls for the usual elected City Council, around 9 in number. But for the actual operation of the city, a manager is appointed, a trained administrator and business manager. He is not a politician—that is if the plan has been carried out in accord with its basic purpose.

"Now the council has the right to remove the manager if he is not capable. But the City Manager appoints and may remove, without interference from the Council, all heads of departments. Finally the Council may not give orders to any employee in the administrative service of the city except through the City Manager."

Question: "In other words, the running of the city is taken out of politics by having it actually run by a professional manager, trained in the task?"

Answer: "Exactly, the voters keeping control through the Council to which the manager is responsible for successfully operating the city."

Question: "Is this kind of setup something new?"

Answer: "No. Look at most of the up-to-date corporations in the country and you will find they have the same organization setup. The stockholders choose a board of directors to determine policy and hire a general manager to run the business. In the City Manager Plan, the voters take the place of the stockholders, vote in a council in place of the board of directors, which, as in business, hires a business manager to run things.

"This is similar to the school system in most every American city. Here an elected school board appoints a superintendent of schools, choosing him for his ability and experience in school management. He is then left completely in charge of the schools."

Question: "Where does the Mayor fit in this system?"

Answer: "The Mayor's duties are two. He is chosen by the Council from its own membership and presides as Chairman of the Council. In addition he is the recognized head of the city for all ceremonial purposes, for remember your city manager is a purely business manager—without even the ceremonies of politics to tempt him away from the serious job at hand. The Mayor keeps to these two functions and has no regular administrative duties."

Question: "What are the advantages over a Mayor who combines both administrative and public functions?"

Answer: "Freedom from politics, as I originally stated. A City Manager is selected for his professional ability, not for his vote-getting ability. It would be considered an accident if your elected man also possessed unusual executive ability. Chosen without having had to give a thought to politics, your professional manager gives his abilities to running the city well and economically.

"Issues and policies fall to the Council for decision. The Manager takes no part in the political campaigns. In fact he is strictly enjoined from so doing. There is no bickering between the Council and the executive as in the case of the Mayor-Council setup. A matter requiring an ordinance or resolution finds the Council supreme. But in all administrative matter the Manager is responsible—so there is no conflict between the two."

Question: "Why are cities changing to this type of government, be-

sides the natural desire to get rid of politics in running a city?"

Answer: "That might be considered the first point—that is, the substitution of good sound business-like management for spoils politics. Second is the building up of trained, capable executives for these public businesses. Third, the plan centralizes responsibility. As the representatives of the voters the City Councilors must appoint wisely and take all blame or credit for the results. Fourth, the City Manager Plan is easy for the voter to understand—which means more intelligent voting."

Question: "Could you tell us an outstanding case of changing over to this method and how it happened?"

Answer: "Take Cincinnati. For years it was in bondage to a political machine and 'boss.' The story is too long to tell here but deliverance came through persistent efforts of a wide-awake group of citizens. They decided the City Manager Plan was the only chance to get rid of the political machine. A Charter Committee was appointed and after a long, uphill battle it succeeded in getting a new City charter accepted, calling for this plan. That was in 1925.

"Result of this was a saving of more than a million and a half dollars from 1925 to 1927 while actually increasing the services by the government to the citizens. Today Cincinnati also has the lowest adjusted tax rate for any city in the United States over 300,000, while still carrying on large public improvements."

Question: "This plan sounds as though it might be an aid in preserving this American democracy we have talked so much about?"

Answer: "It is. And the effects are reaching much further than was first considered possible. But that is a story to be told by our guest speaker, Robert Mullen, of the Monitor's Boston staff, who will tell you about it on Page 353."

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

'Before and After'—City Managers Took Over



"It Gets Things Done" Say Supporters of the City Manager Plan

(1) and (2) Beautification of Cincinnati Railroad Terminal under City Manager. (3) and (4) Paxton Avenue, Cincinnati, looking east from Marburg Avenue, before and after improvement. (5) and (6) Fire station in Austin, Texas, before and after City Manager took office. (7) and (8) Delhi Avenue East from No. 1000, Cincinnati, before and after improvement.

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America's Contribution to Government

By Robert R. Mullen

It may sound stuffy, but the probabilities are that simply by knowing a little bit about the City Manager Plan of government you may contribute in a worth-while way toward improving and fortifying those liberties and intangibles we have now come to cherish so much, and which we name "Democracy."

One of the favorite indulgences of those who do not believe in Democracy is to point to the governments of cities in the United States, cities in which gangsters break bread with politicians, cities in which spoils politics govern appointments of authorities, cities overrun with graft, or taxridden under inexperienced, incompetent administrators.

There have been cities like that in the United States. There still are some; but their number is declining. Good citizens are cleaning them up one by one, and the device most of these good citizens are installing to insure continuation of the clean-up is the City Manager Plan.

There is nothing odd or mysterious about the City Manager Plan. It is not a "new fangled" notion; it was not suddenly conjured up by some college professor to solve all the difficulties of our times. It is, indeed, a logical evolution from earlier forms, and is largely patterned after the organization of those American corporations that are the world's model for efficiency.

Early Beginnings

The evolution is easy to trace. Our earliest form of government was the Town Meeting, where everybody had a voice. As the communities became larger, problems became so numerous, and so many citizens lost track of them, that something just had to be done.

Necessity suggested copying the Federal Government's structure, citizens electing representatives to conduct their affairs. This form had a two house Council—a Board of

Aldermen and a Common Council. This combined group was usually quite large, the somewhat oversimplified thought being it would inevitably be representative of the whole town merely if it were big enough.

A Mayor was elected, too, but he was given very little authority. The Council had to pass on nearly everything he did, and the Council, through its committees, actually administered some of the departments entirely independent of the Mayor.

It was a case of "every man for himself," and voters soon found they had very little control over what was done. It was under this plan that such organizations as New York's Tweed Ring flourished, and American municipal government got its bad reputation. There are a few cities that retain this form, but they are dwindling.

Galveston's Example

Then, in 1900, Galveston, Tex., was swept by a tidal wave, and in the need for immediate action in relieving and restoring the city they put into effect a new form of government. The basic thought was: "Why not elect a small group of men, say five, and let them run the city. Let them be a council, that is sit together and discuss problems together, but also let each man administer one department. This will simplify things, allocate responsibility, and permit speedy action."

So far as it went, this theory was all right, and it enjoyed a nationwide vogue, but it overlooked the important angle of economy. Each Commissioner, in practice, fought for a bigger budget each year for his own department.

From the experience thus far was evolved the so called Council-Strong Mayor form. Under this plan a relatively small City Council is concerned, in theory, chiefly with acting as a financial brake. Authority is centralized in the hands of the Mayor. This is the form now in effect in a majority of our cities.

It has several defects, the most

dominant of which are (1) the difficulty of finding a Mayor experienced and capable enough to economically and efficiently run a city, and (2) the ease with which political machines can be built up by whoever has power to give jobs.

Professional Managers

To answer these problems, the City Manager Plan has been developed. It provides for a small City Council, to lay out general policies (very much like the Board of Directors of a Corporation) and to employ a general manager to actually administer the city.

Obviously, the great question mark over this plan is finding a manager fully trained and capable of doing a satisfactory job. Such men are available. More than 500 professional managers, subscribing to the highest ideals in their Code of Ethics, are members of the International City Managers' Association. Since it is the duty of the Council to choose the Manager, it is up to the voting public to exercise care that it elects to the Council men and women who will employ a trained, professional manager and not award the job on the basis of political preference.

It is reassuring to note that by far the preponderance of the 492 cities now having managers enjoy the services of such professional administrators. This fact, of course, has been of incalculable influence in establishing the good repute of the Manager Plan.

Since 1917, when the Manager Plan was introduced, the Council-Mayor form and the Commission Form have decreased in use in American cities 7 and 12 per cent respectively, while the Council-Manager Plan has increased 18 per cent.

If you are interested in knowing whether the Manager Plan is in prospect in your city, or if you want to know what you can do towards installing it, a letter to the National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York City, will bring information without cost.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

Various Successes Under the Plan

Cincinnati, Ohio

Shining example . . . More than a million and a half dollars saved from 1925 to 1927 . . . Between 1925 and 1927 city indebtedness reduced by \$17,000,000. Has lowest tax rate for cities in the United States over 300,000 in population. . .

Dayton, Ohio

Dayton made municipal history. Services now commonplace were first undertaken under the new city manager plan—free nursing, free legal aid bureau, crime prevention bureau. Economies were made . . . the cost of household gas was cut from 85 cents to 34 . . . an efficient budget system inaugurated . . . an 8-hour day was established for municipal employees. . .

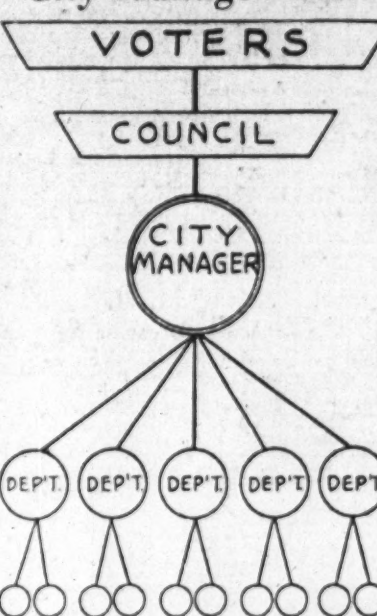
Fort Worth, Texas

Fort Worth was floundering in a mire of debt. The city was borrowing money to pay current operating expenses. The city manager got at the root of the matter—delinquent taxes. During his first year he collected \$729,000 in back taxes owed the city . . . purchasing was centralized saving 10 to 20 per cent on all purchases . . . the cost of paving was reduced 20 per cent, saving the city about \$161,000 in four years . . . \$350,000 a year was saved for household gas consumers. . .

Saginaw, Michigan

Financial system was modernized . . .

City Manager Plan



This simple chart shows how in this form of government responsibility is centralized.

\$200,000 in unpaid water accounts was collected for the city . . . city improvements undertaken such as slum clearance, a sewerage disposal plant, building up of the Great Lakes port.

And Elsewhere

Some 492 cities and six counties in the United States could tell similar stories. City manager charters are now under consideration by a number of legislatures, and if adopted will boost the count to the 500 mark.

Pros and Cons On the Issue

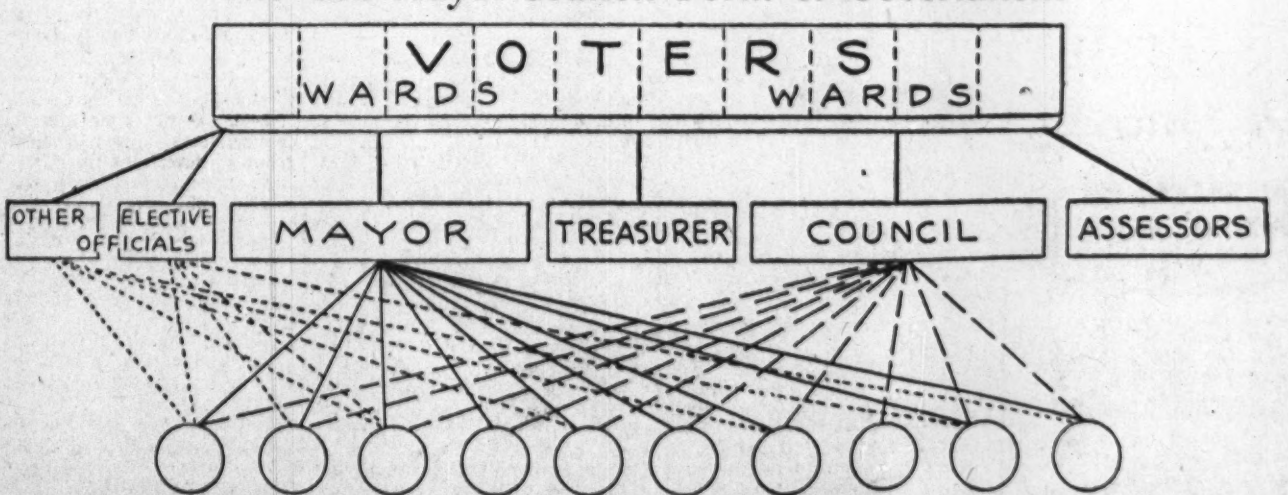
Supporters of city manager plan say that—

1. It gives more efficient administration of city business through employment of a trained business executive.
2. It does away with the spoils system.
3. It results in reduced costs of government.
4. It centralizes responsibility in City Council—gives no opportunity for shifting of blame.
5. It brings city government into the open.
6. It is a simple plan easily understood by the voter.

Opponents say that—

1. The city manager plan takes away the right of the people to elect their own chief executive.
2. There is frequent conflict between the City Council and the City Manager when the line of distinction between the duties of the two are not observed.
3. The failure of citizens to support the system after it is adopted is disastrous to good government.
4. City Manager plans are not guarantees against political control and spoils system, since under some conditions they have been manipulated by political groups.
5. The Mayor plan is better adapted to the American system.

The Old Mayor-Council Form of Government



Here the Mayor makes and the Council confirms appointments. Also there are other separate elective officers and boards. When things go wrong, citizens find it hard to know whom to blame.

Mississippi, Land of Cotton, Finds Dairying Pays Hard Cash

STARKVILLE, Miss.—In less than three decades, Mississippi has set the pace in the South in development of the dairy industry, making it necessary for King Cotton to share his throne with Queen Cow.

Farmers who previously reckoned their annual incomes by the number of bales of cotton they produced are keeping close watch on their checks from cheese and creamery plants. They have good reasons to watch their incomes from this industry, too. Last year, for instance, cash income to Mississippi farmers from dairy cows amounted to almost \$12,000,000.

It was here in Starkville that the first creamery was established in 1912. The small co-operative plant, housed at State College, was built with a cash outlay of only \$982.50. Yet this small but successful venture gave rise to a determined dairy crusade by agricultural leaders and businessmen of the State. The drastic decline in the cotton market in 1914, together with advancing prices for dairy products, contributed to a sustained determination to develop the commercial possibilities of the dairy industry.

\$20,000,000 Industry

Today, Mississippi has 20 creameries, with an annual production of about 7,000,000 pounds of butter. Dairy product plants represent a \$20,000,000 industry, paying out to farmers for milk and cream about \$6,000,000 annually.

In commenting on the cheese industry in Mississippi, J. C. Holton, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State, recalls that no cheese was manufactured in Mississippi until 1926. He points out that the first cheese factory began active operations in 1927, to manufacture 197,534 pounds of cheese during that year. Expansion of cheese manufacturing has been rapid and consistent, he goes on to say, emphasizing that today the State has 15 cheese plants with an annual output of nearly 12,000,000 pounds.

What is said to be the first condensery south of the Mason and Dixon Line was established here in Mississippi in 1924 and began to operate in earnest in 1927. Mr. Holton recalls, four large plants now in operation condense more than 120,000,000 pounds of milk annually.

Ice cream production has likewise increased consumption of milk in Mississippi. In 1919 manufacturers reported the sale of 108,985 gallons of ice cream. Production was increased to 169,488 gallons in 1922, and at the present time there are more than 50 ice cream plants manufacturing annually about 1,500,000 gallons of ice cream in this State. These plants, alone, Mr. Holton explains, offer a wide range of cash markets for milk and cream in large quantities.

Better Cattle Secured

The dairy program, which started back in 1912, following the construction of the first creamery here, and which has been greatly encouraged in the past decade, has brought a new means of income to

cotton land of Dixie, particularly Mississippi. Increase in dairying, which only lately has been promoted to any extent in the South, has naturally brought about a wide interest in production of other livestock and sodding of extensive areas in pasture lands for grazing. In Mississippi, from 1932 to 1936, approximately 1,000,000 acres of land, formerly used for cotton production, was devoted to other crops. Pasture acreage increased 22 per cent, while the number of cattle increased 68 per cent.

What this State has accomplished in the dairy industry is being viewed carefully by agricultural leaders in other Southern States today, who are anxious to increase farm incomes. Many other States in the South are already busy at work, bringing in purebred stock to lay a firm foundation for profitable herds which later will attract cheese plants, condenseries, and creameries.

Louisiana Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Continued improvement in Louisiana's livestock industry was shown during the third quarter of 1939 according to the January report of the State Department of Commerce and Industry.

The increase in receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products in Louisiana during the first nine months of 1939, as compared with the same period in 1938 was greater than in any of the other South Central States (Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma), says the report.

Income from livestock and livestock products in the State showed a rise of 19 per cent over 1938 figures in the 9-month period, where according to the report, the same branch of income from all six states only averaged a 2 per cent increase. It is pointed out in the report that only three of these states showed an increase in this income, while the three other states, along with the rest of the country, showed a decrease—the nation-wide average being set at 2.6 per cent over the previous year.

Despite Louisiana's good showing of only a 1 per cent decrease, the report indicated that income from the sale of farm crops and livestock products showed appreciable decreases under 1 per cent for the six-state area.

Livestock Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Reflecting a marked growth of the livestock industry in Alabama during 1939, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in receipts at the Union Stockyards in Montgomery was reported for the year by Tom McCord, the Vice-President, according to the Alabama monthly bulletin for January.

A new record of \$6,504,613 in receipts for the year, representing more than 225,000 head of livestock was reported by Mr. McCord. The total for 1938 was set at \$4,685,717.

Down the 'Main Street of the South'

More and more are tourists taking the Seminole Trail in quest of balmy air of southern states.

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

Whether going North or South, whatever the season, more and more tourists are taking the Seminole Trail, better known as "The Main Street of the South," because it is one of the widest, safest, most direct, paved, finest scenic and greatest historic routes for motorists bound either for Miami or New Orleans Southward, or returning via Washington and interceding points Northward.

Right now thousands of automobiles are spinning along Seminole Trail in quest of the balmy climes of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. And hotels and business houses are completing elaborate preparations to take care of the biggest tourist season in over a decade.

That means that motorists appreciate the advantages and conveniences offered them at all principal points on the Seminole Trail, plus an area of scenic and historic wonders unparalleled in any other section of the country, interspersing these modern facilities for the comfort and pleasure of travelers.

Originally the Seminole Trail connected only Washington and Miami over U. S. No. 29 via the West Coast of Florida. This has now been extended to include the route from Washington to New Orleans, via Stone Mountain into Atlanta.

At Athens, Ga., the Trail divides, the Miami route continuing via Macon, Tampa and Fort Myers, and the route to New Orleans passing through Atlanta, Mobile and Montgomery, and other points of interest.

Thus the tourist seeking the Louisiana metropolis is assured of the same high standard of accommodations, comfortable, traveling roadway, and scenic and historic attractions, though of different character and setting as he found along the original Seminole Trail.

So many and so varied are the points and places of interest along the Seminole Trail that it is possible to mention only a few of the most important within the limited space allowed for this purpose.

Beginning at Culpeper, Va., the motorist first contacts old Culpeper Courthouse, an historic shrine dating from Revolutionary days. Continuing almost due south he next encounters Ruckersville, where the Skyline Drive, the beautiful scenic route from Front Royal, connects with the Seminole Trail. This magnificent roadway through the celebrated Shenandoah National Park is probably unsurpassed for either natural loveliness or distinguished historical background.

Charlottesville is another historic Virginia city, noted as the seat of one of the nation's oldest and most illustrious educational institutions, the University of Virginia. The rotunda of which was designed by Thomas Jefferson, and which serves as a repository for many documents and relics of the Revolutionary war period.

Crossing the Virginia line into North Carolina, the initial stop of greatest attraction is Greensboro, a modern industrial city and scene of the Revolutionary Battle of Guilford Courthouse, which is preserved by the national government as a military park.

Dropping down into South Carolina, the first sight that greets the motorist is Kings Mountain Battlefield, where 910 Whigs from the mountains thereabouts, under Col. William Campbell, Isaac Shelby and John Sevier, surrounded a force of 1,100 Tory regulars and militia, led by Ferguson, and in the sharp battle that ensued on Oct. 7, 1780, the untrained Americans gained a complete victory.

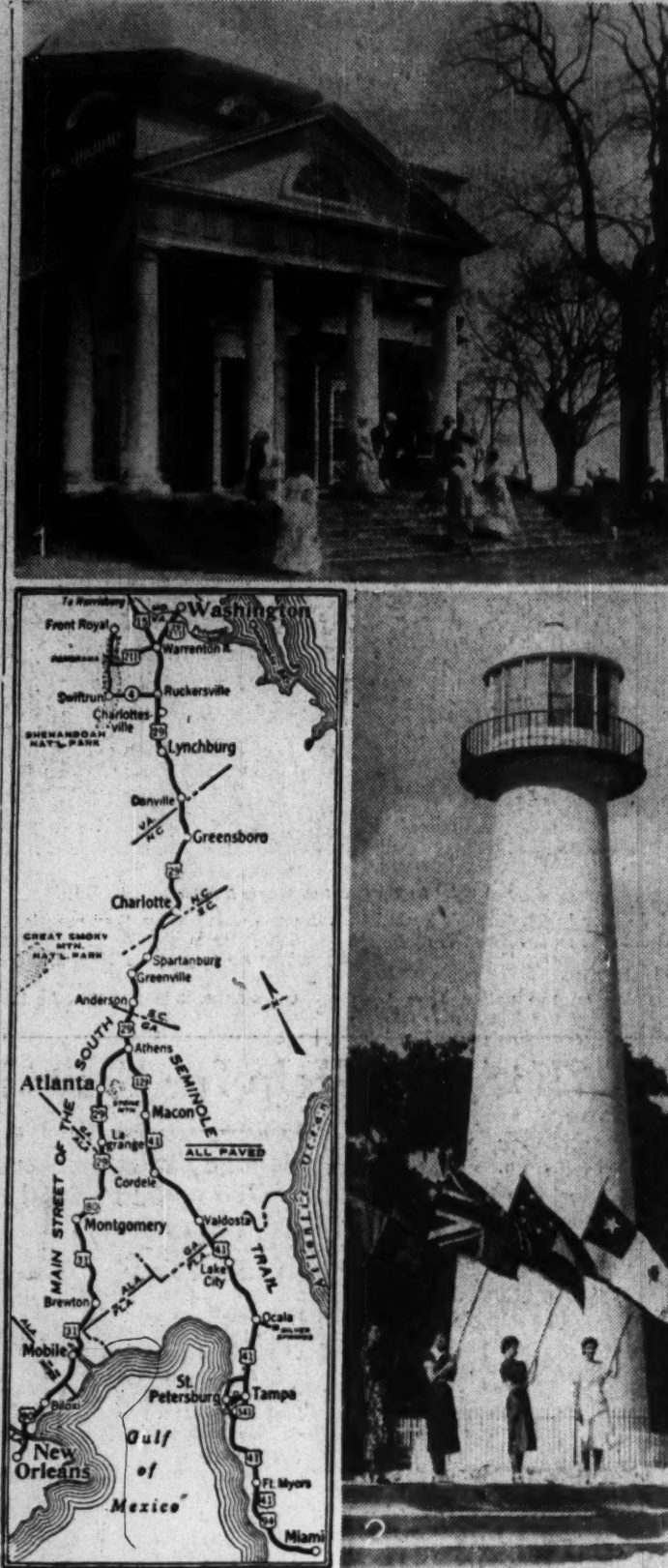
Resuming our journey southward, we pass through numerous interesting and thriving towns and cities, mostly engaged in industrial pursuits and interested by great areas of farm lands.

Alabama's only seaport, Mobile, confronts the motorist as he penetrates farther and farther into the deep South, and he feels the pleasant atmosphere from the Gulf of Mexico 30 miles away, connected by the Mobile river.

An important port of the Confederacy during the War Between the States, Mobile blends delightfully the old with the new, many buildings dating from the 18th century having their place among the modern structures of a later generation. Home of annual Azalea Trail pageant, location of Battle House, headquarters of General Andrew Jackson; old Spanish Fort built in 1779, and Fort Gaines, Confederate stronghold until after the Battle of Mobile.

A short distance below Fort Myers at Naples, Fla., the tourist begins to travel Eastward through the Everglades National Park. This is over U. S. No. 94 through the Tropical Everglades National Park. Along the route may be seen groups of picturesque Seminole Indians clad in their vividly striped kilts. These colorful and intriguing remnants of an unconquered race are most numerous in the deep Everglades. They have never submitted to the U. S. Government and govern themselves by tribal laws. Proud and free in the face of irresistible military power, they still go their own way, practice their own customs, and worship as their conscience dictates.

The Seminoles are one of the few remaining tribes that have demonstrated their ability to support themselves independently.



Following the Seminole Trail
1—Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Va.
2—Old lighthouse at Biloxi, Miss., with girls bearing four of the seven flags which have waved over its soil. 3—Old Spanish Patio at New Orleans. Inset—Map of the Seminole Trail.

South Carolina Governor Asks One Budget—One Money Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—"One appropriation bill and one budget" was recommended to the General Assembly as the best way out of South Carolina's financial predicament by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank in his annual message.

He reviewed the Budget Commission report. Passage of supplemental bills in the past, he said, has run total appropriations to approximately the figure recommended by the Commission this year.

Broaching the possibility of converting \$2,000,000 in highway funds for charitable and educational purposes, Governor Maybank was extremely careful not to recommend such a step. He declared, however, "It is my opinion the State Highway Department could give \$2,000,000 for educational and charitable institutions and you'd never know there was any letup in the road program."

He added that the Highway Department "can get two or three million more if they need it" from the Federal Government.

After going over the budget commission's report and that group's determination "to have one appropriation bill and one budget," dispensing with the practice of passing deficiency appropriation bills, the Governor renewed his proposal for pooling all State funds in one account.

"I wish to repeat my recommendation of last year that all money be placed in one fund and appropriated only by the legislation of the General Assembly," he said.

Included among other recommendations were:

Punishment for those guilty of hooded band activity.

Abolition of the garment factory at the State penitentiary.

'Balloon Navy' Guards Coast Of All Britain

By the Associated Press

A "balloon navy," seagoing adaptation of the curious "balloon barrage" which dots the skies over London, has been extended to virtually the entire British coastline. The balloon barrage is designed to keep attacking planes high enough to reduce their bombing efficiency.

Mobile marine balloons, trailing entangling cables, are being extended to protect strategic coastal points. These balloons are attached by cables to barges and other ships which fall into two classes: one designed to lie at anchor in key positions, and the other, larger and more seaworthy, able to proceed quickly to any position.

Barbed Wire Fence

Meanwhile on the Western Front a barbed wire fence seven feet high was being erected along the German-Netherlands border today by German soldiers.

They said the barrier was designed to stop "undesirables" from crossing the frontier and to prevent smuggling—presumably of money from Germany into the Netherlands.

Barbed wire was strung along the southern part of the Limburg Provincial border early in the war, but now the Germans apparently are intending to close the entire frontier.

Customs gates are situated at intervals along the barrier, and legal passage is permitted at these points. As a further means of control, virtually all train traffic between the two countries is being routed through one point—Bentheim, Germany.

British Raid Bases

In regard to actual operations, advances to the effect that the British Royal Air Force had struck at German North Sea bases reached London today.

However, the Air Ministry said it had no information to confirm dispatches from Tonder, Denmark, indicating that raids were carried out last night against the German seaplane base, the island of Sylt, and possibly the naval base of Helgoland, another North Sea island.

Unofficial but authoritative sources insisted that no Royal Air Force planes were over Sylt yesterday.

Mother of Four Won't Bear Arms; Ordered Departed

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—A mother of four, denied citizenship because she wouldn't bear arms for the United States in case of war, must return to Canada.

"They asked me if I would take up arms, and I told them I couldn't do that, but would do anything else the Government asked me if we were in war—nursing or anything like that," Mrs. Alice Signe Aune explained.

"But I guess that isn't enough." She is a native of the United States but lost her citizenship by marrying a Norwegian, O. P. Aune. They lived in Winnipeg, Canada, 25 years.

Last summer the family moved to Seattle. Mr. Aune and four children entered as immigrants. Mrs. Aune entered on a parole requiring an application for citizenship within three months. She was ordered to return to Canada.

Her case paralleled that of Mrs. Kathryn Erickson of Enumclaw, Wash., Norwegian, who also was refused citizenship after she refused to bear arms because "I couldn't shoot people." Her plight started a move to change the Naturalization Law.

Right and Wrong

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, British Ambassador to Paris, has urged Americans to "less our cause with our sympathy."

Addressing the American Luncheon Club of Paris, Sir Ronald declared:

"While we have not the right to seek to influence your actions, we do ask you to believe, as we believe, that this war is no more or less than a struggle between right and wrong."

Establishment of statistical bureaus for the industrial and insurance commissions.

Calling of a constitutional convention.

Removal of the Governor's pardoning power.

Continuance of the State Planning Board.

Extension of the rural electric service through co-operatives.

Increased tax on fortified wines.

Governor Maybank expressed the conviction that the educational institutions of South Carolina have reached the peak in issuing bonds. "I don't think that the State institutions should issue any more revenue bonds at this time," he said.

"I think the institutions from now on should be on a pay-as-you-go basis, and if you can appropriate \$200,000 to be arranged by the institutions themselves, I wish you would do it. I think you gentlemen ought to appeal to these institutions not to pledge their revenues against the indebtedness. I recommend that the act permitting institutions to pledge their revenue for bonded indebtedness be repealed."

In urging repeal of the intangible tax, Governor Maybank recalled it was a special levy enacted many years ago and, "in my opinion, it has only caused many South Carolinians to move their residences and taxable property from the State, but at the same time it has kept many residents from becoming citizens."

Chinese and Mexican Destinies Compared by Visiting Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A similarity between the problems of China and Mexico was noted during the recent visit here of Tien-Ku Ching, Counselor of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mexico, he said, began the struggle for the liberation of her people with the Revolution of 1910 and the Chinese people began the same struggle a year later with the overthrow of the Manchurian dynasty. Both have since been seeking a democratic form of government and peace in which to work out their national economic problems.

China's nationalism strengthened when in 1915 Japan presented her 21 Demands and since the outbreak of war with Japan in July, 1937, the Chinese Nation has for the first time realized its own strength. "We didn't know how powerful we are until the Japanese taught us," he said, adding with a smile, "The Japanese didn't know either for they thought the war would last only three months."

War Nears Third Year

The war is now approaching its third year during which time China has grown increasingly strong both in military and economic force while Japan has weakened, said the Foreign Office expert. Japan's gold reserves are now exhausted, he stated, and she has no foreign credit while China still has credit with the great capitalist nations.

The Japanese people, said Mr. Ching, have suffered as much as the Chinese from economic hardships. Moreover they are now distressed with the war and the Government is on the verge of collapse. The war has sapped their Nation while it has taught the Chinese to grow hard and strong.

The surprising statement that China's foreign trade has increased, rather than diminished during the war, was made by the visiting dignitary. "Necessity forced us to open up new areas and new products for export when they drove us inland from the coasts," he said. "We now ship more through Burma and French Indo-China than we did from the captured ports before the war started."

Denies Commercial Intent

"Our economic development is on a par with our national unity which was welded by the Japanese invasion," he commented. Again he drew a parallel with the Mexican nationalism and internal development which have been achieved in the face of domestic friction and foreign opposition.

Mexico should be a great market for Chinese goods, he pointed out, since China produces at the same wage level as is found in Mexico. It can accordingly compete favorably with the products of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, which have formerly supplied this market.

Mr. Ching denied that he had come here to seek any expansion of China's foreign trade or to negotiate any oil purchases. His visit was chiefly to "look after my countrymen here, and if you want to know how they feel about our war against Japan you have only to go about and ask them. We have their fullest support."

Cardenas Orders Investigation In State of Puebla

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A temporary solution to the serious labor conflict in the State of Puebla was found when President Cardenas ordered the Federal Labor Board to investigate charges of persecution of two unions. The order came after the two unions had called a 24-hour strike protesting alleged terrorist acts by the State Governor, Gen. Maximino Avila Camacho.

In referring the conflict to the Labor Board, President Cardenas sternly warned the striking unions that they had used the strike for political rather than union problems and would be held fully responsible for the outcome of their act. His unusually vigorous reminder indicated strong action by the Federal Government in the face of increasing political friction caused here by the presidential campaign.

Four days of peace followed the strike and the presidential warning but this was broken on Sunday when inter-union clashes occurred in the village of Atlixco, near Puebla. Fights between the followers of General Juan Andreu Almazan and General Camacho resulted in the killing of three men and wounding of two.

The Puebla situation continues to be serious because of the intense rivalry between textile unions. The Confederation of Mexican Labor is supporting the candidacy of General Camacho brother of the Governor. The Regional Confederation of Mexican Labor and the Regional Confederation of Farmers and Workers are supporting General Almazan. The strike was called by the last two unions which have threatened that unless justice is given them by the Federal Labor Board they will repeat the maneuver throughout the Nation.

Bomb Explosions? Only Peaceful Tests

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy advised merchantship captains Jan. 18 they need not be concerned over submarine explosions heard about 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, N. C., during the next six weeks.

The explosions will be from submarine bombs dropped during experiments of the Oceanographic Institution's ketch Atlantis, a notice to mariners explained.

The Atlantis, a white-painted craft of about 350 tons left Woods Hole, Mass., to conduct seismic investigations on the eastern side of the Gulf Stream.

Operations will begin probably Jan. 22 at a point approximately 100 miles off Cape Hatteras and continue southward to the parallel of 29 degrees north, between the meridians 74 and 78 degrees west. Shipping was asked to give the Atlantis a wide berth in order not to interfere with the tests.

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Youth Really Carves Career From Small Job and an Idea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — A success story is arising out of circumstances of business depression which seem to baffle so many persons. The story is that a young man, Al Ball, who is literally carving a place in business not only for himself but for many other persons.

Al's circumstances had their beginning several years ago, when, like unnumbered others, he was forced to leave off his education in a professional station, a business change forced him out. Finding it harder than ever to get similar work, he was forced to take a job in a station out in the country, just at the entrance to Sequia National Park.

Whittling Urge Came

The ordinary urge to whittle settled upon him in this slack spot, and then the extraordinary began to happen. Even though he had never had a carving knife in his hand before, he found himself turning out decorative buttons and pins for women tourists. He used just ordinary wood, but his sideline grew extraordinarily. In the first months that he had these items for sale, his reputation grew so that workers from remote serv-

ice stations in that district came to him to see if he was the one some of their customers had been asking about—these customers having been told by friends who had preceded them on vacation trips to this district.

Someone advised Al to try his luck with red gum, the eucalyptus common to California. Now his stock material, it allows him greater safety in his carving, and it wasn't long before he branched out into such things as bookends. He became so enthusiastic for this new activity, that he quit his service station job and came to this "big city" to use his savings to continue a carving career.

Some Distinctive Works

Soon his income from carving equaled his income as a fuel pumper. Since last March he has carved approximately 1,500 items, including some 200 bookends. These bookends attained a peak in popularity just before Christmas, promising a great future for him in the production of distinctive bookends, to fit the owner's personality.

For instance, the set he made for Robert "Bob" Armbruster, leader of Charlie McCarthy's radio orchestra, is a silhouette music staff, with a treble clef and with two notes—"b" and "a"—for Bob Armbruster!

Another one is the trade-mark of Publisher George Palmer Putnam, which appears in every one of his books. This features "Red," Mr. Putnam's pet macaw. Al carved "Red" from life, and a filigree job was required to do justice to the proud tail feathers!

Several bookstores have begun to stock Ball bookends, and to take orders for personalized sets. Al's headquarters are in his small home here, but already he has to farm out the job of making metal bases, and his orders are such that he is putting to work a crew turning his distinctive line into mass production.

Stamp Colors Reversed In Collegiate Honors

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—D. W. Strickland, a Williams College man figures the Post Office Department must have mixed their colors in planning a purple three-cent stamp to honor the late Charles W. Eliot, Harvard President, and a red two-cent stamp to honor the late Mark Hopkins, Williams President.

Harvard's color is crimson; Williams' is royal purple.

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Danish House Votes To Keep Neutral Stand

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Lower House of Denmark's Parliament voted overwhelmingly today its approval of a declaration that this country intends both to maintain and defend its neutrality in Europe's conflicts.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19 (AP)—Soviet Russia apologized for territorial violations of Sweden and Norway by Russian warplanes in notes to the two countries.

The apologies from Moscow, pleading accidental trespassing in answer to formal Swedish and Norwegian protests, came while divided counsel left in doubt how Scandinavia would respond to proposals for greater aid to Finland and military co-operation by the northern nations.

Although some Swedish opinion leaned toward increased support for Finland and was attentive to a Socialist-proposed northern "defense league," reaction to any deviation from strict neutrality was cold in other quarters here and in Norway.

Denmark held aloof from the issue, both officially and editorially, although there were indications of her concern.

The Soviet note to Sweden was in response to representations against the bombing of Kallaks Island, on the far side of the Gulf of Bothnia from Finland, Jan. 14. Although Sweden had charged that nine Russian planes bombed the little island near the Bothnian port of Lulea, the Russians made no mention of bombs having been dropped and acknowledged that only two craft, lost in a snowstorm, flew over Kallaks.

Norway had protested similarly Jan. 15, charging that several Russian planes flew over Norwegian territory between Jan. 12 and 14 and that one had landed on Norwegian soil.

The note handed the Norwegian Legation in Moscow acknowledged the charge, but explained that three flights of Russian planes over Norway were due "to extremely unfavorable atmospheric conditions rendering orientation difficult for fliers."

Soviet Explanations

The Soviet explanation, the full text of which had not yet reached Oslo, was regarded with satisfaction in official quarters there, but it was explained that Norway attached no great importance to the incident.

Informed sources said Norway appreciated that the border was indistinguishable in present wintry conditions and that the Russian apology, although welcome, would "have no bearing on the general political situation."

In Stockholm, too, the Russian expressions of regret were received with satisfaction, and sources close to the Government said they had "undoubtedly contributed something to better feeling between the countries."

Although some Swedish circles were impressed by the promptness of the Russian response, the incident was given only moderate newspaper attention and there was

no comment, either officially or in the press.

The Russian notes, handed to Swedish and Norwegian diplomats in Moscow yesterday, were identical in form and expressed "regret at these happenings."

With opinion growing in Scandinavia that a Finnish defeat might mean a Soviet invasion of the northern countries, the outspoken criticism of Sweden's neutral stand by her former Foreign Minister, Richard Sandler, and the "defense league" proposal provoked widespread discussion.

Liberal and conservative elements favoring active aid to Finland were encouraged by the reply of Swedish Premier Per Albin Hansson that "the idea of northern collaboration is by no means shipwrecked."

But the consensus of observers was that both Denmark and Norway, for the present at least, would refrain on the premise that their position was not fundamentally comparable with that of Sweden and the Swedish Government itself held to a "wait and see" policy.

Aid So Far Unofficial

Although contingents of fighters have gone to Finland from Sweden and Denmark, and Norway has sent material aid to the Finns, all of the help has been voluntary and none has been given the stamp of Government approval.

Even Swedish Socialist ranks were divided over advocacy by Fredrik Strom, leader of Sweden's Socialists, of a defense alliance. The Socialist press pleaded for restraint and caution, especially against arousing possible German antagonism.

Copenhagen dispatches said that a declaration that Denmark intends to preserve her neutrality and "protect the realm's peace and independence" was agreed upon today by leaders of all Danish political parties except the Communists.

With the country disturbed by repercussions of the Russian-Finnish war, the leaders met in advance of a session of the Lower House summoned for late today to hear a statement by Premier Thovald Stauning.

The Communists hold only three of the 14 seats in the Lower House, or Folketing.

The declaration says: "The Lower House decides to declare that all parts of the Danish people agree that the country's neutrality must be maintained and that all disposable means it is necessary shall be used to keep order, preserve and protect the realm's peace and independence and promise the Cabinet support in its work in this direction."

Delegates Ponder Over 'Old Virginny' Or 'Prairie Flower'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Va.—A clamor for a vocal solo arose in the Virginia House of Delegates when Delegate Samuel D. Rogers of Petersburg spoke in behalf of his resolution to designate "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" as the official song of the Old Dominion.

"I'd like for the patron to sing the song," said Delegate L. Gordon White of Albemarle.

"No," protested Delegate Rogers. "That would never do. I want this resolution to pass."

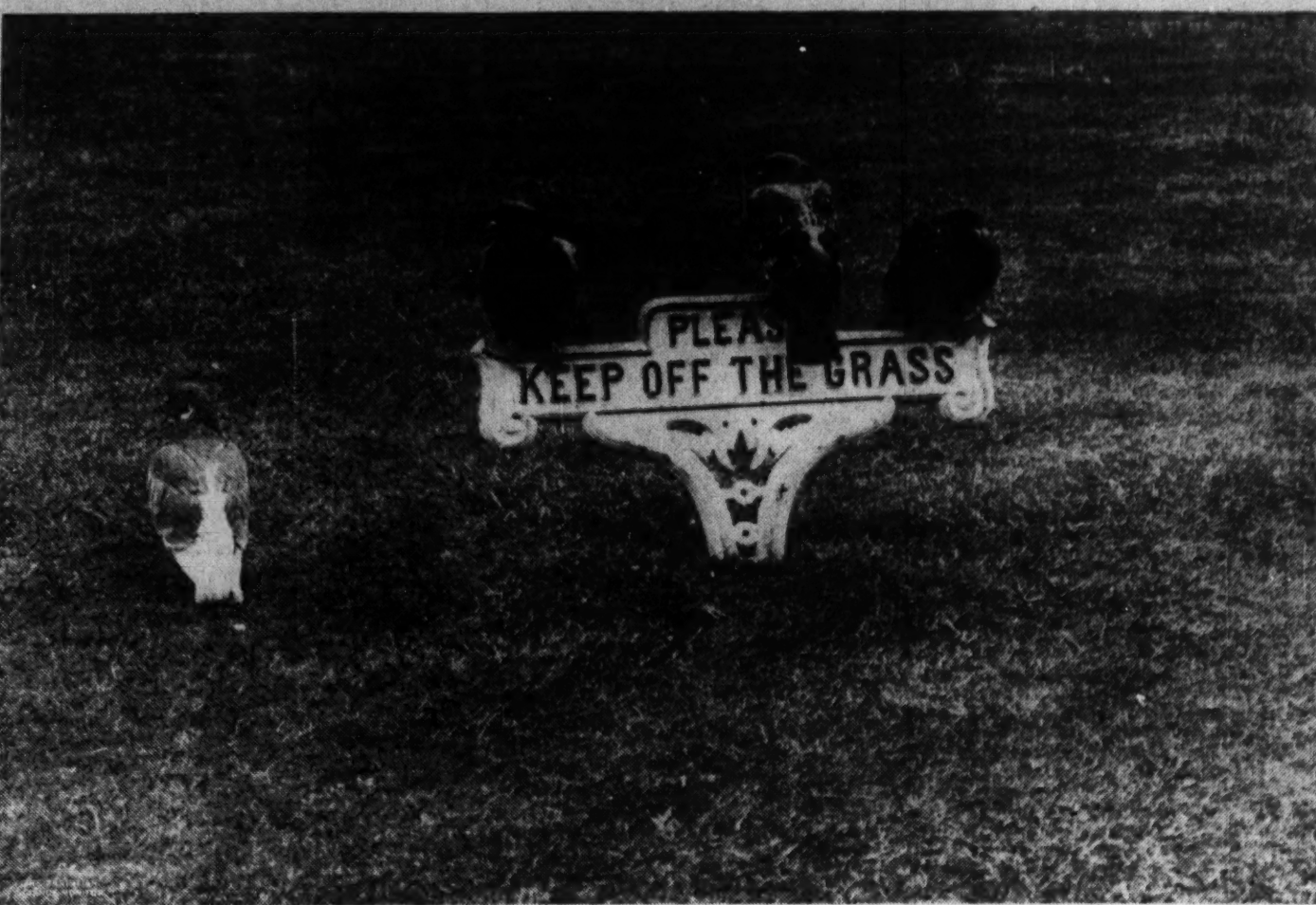
Others took the pressure from the "gentleman from Petersburg." "There has been much argument as to whether to spell Virginia as it is used in this song—as V-i-r-g-i-n-i-a or V-i-r-g-i-n-i-a-y," reminded Delegate A. E. Stephens of Isle of Wight. "It seems to me the best thing would be to appoint a committee to decide this point before we act on the resolution."

Other members got on their feet, and things seemed to be ripening for a warm debate. But Delegate William H. Adams of Richmond stemmed the tide.

"I move you, Mr. Speaker," he announced, "that we strike out the words 'Carry Me Back to Old Virginny' and insert in their place 'I'm a Little Prairie Flower.'"

That put an end to further discussion.

A Radical



Dorrie Leigh
LONDON—The green-coated park-keeper in St. James's Park has all the authority of a policeman. And it looks as if these wise pigeons knew it.

All except one of them, that is. John, Donald, and Godfrey Bird, sitting on the notice, have been around Whitehall for so long that they would not break a regulation

for the world. Why, they practically make the laws! But Peter is a different pigeon altogether. A bird of a different color. Either he is just up from the country, or else he is a very bad bird indeed.

Or, maybe, it is just that he hasn't learned to read.

English Pigeons Master Ways To Help in Wartime

LONDON (AP)—British warplanes patrolling English and Scottish coasts for enemy submarines and aircraft now carry pigeons for "emergency wireless."

The birds are released when a plane is forced down on the sea or if its radio equipment goes out of action.

Like other R. A. F. personnel, the birds first go through a period of training. To accustom them to sea flying, an aircraft takes off with a basket of pigeons whose home lofts are not far from the air-dromes. When the machine is well away from the land, the observer puts the pigeons out through the hatch.

Why do the birds need training? Novices try to fly as soon as they are released and are swept away by the slip-stream of the plane. Confused, it then takes them several minutes to decide on the course for home.

Veteran R. A. F. pigeons, however, keep their wings closed when released, go into a drop of several hundred feet until they are clear of the slip-stream, then set an immediate and true course for home.

Marine Unionists Say U. S. Should Help Self First

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Jan. 19—American public officials should turn their attention to solving America's problems of unemployment and poverty instead of considering the question of loans to foreign countries, in the opinion of the National Council of the National Maritime Union.

At its regular quarterly meeting at the Manhattan Center here yesterday, the Council adopted a resolution, copies of which will be sent to President Roosevelt, members of Congress, the Maritime Commission, and all national and international trade unions, declaring that there is a drive on in this country to embroil the United States in a foreign conflict.

"The involvement of the United States in the present European war would mean the destruction of the American trade-union movement and all of our civil liberties," the resolution declares. "The majority of Americans are unopposed to such involvement, and the first duty of Congress is to the people it represents. A war scare and hysteria have been created in this country by those who would like to see the United States involved in war."

The resolution calls for amendment of Section 301 of the Merchant Marine Act, empowering the Maritime Commission to fix minimum wages of crews on ships owned or subsidized by the Government. Members of the Union declare that the present minimums of from \$55 to \$82.50 a month are but 60 per cent of what they should be.

In commenting on the resolution, observers here recalled that the National Maritime Union, which has frequently been charged with being under Communist domination, especially through its president, Joseph Curran, used practically the same language on war involvement, foreign loans, and national unemployment, as that used by the Communist Party here.

Flying Busman's Holiday Given Douglas Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Some 200 of the 8,845 employees at the Douglas Aircraft Company here recently were selected by lot for rides in the world's largest commercial land-plane, the DC4, now being built in quantity for the world's air lanes.

What U. S. Help for Finns Really Means

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 19 (AP)—Money from the Finnish Relief Fund in the United States of which former President Hoover is national chairman is proving a godsend to wartime refugees on these desperately cold days.

A total of \$600,000 from the fund already has reached Finland. A central committee headed by former Premier Almo Cajander is administering its expenditure, buying warm clothing and shoes in both Finnish and Scandinavian markets and distributing them through governors and bishops.

Bishops in turn distribute to "Cajander committees" organized in 600 districts.

Some to Buy Milk
In addition to purchasing winter clothing, the central committee is setting aside a portion of the fund to supplement milk rations provided by the Government for persons compelled to leave their homes.

There are more than 500,000 refugees now—the largest numbers coming from cities and towns in the actual war zone.

From Viborg, for instance, where the peacetime population is 84,000, all but 7,000 persons have been removed. Those remaining signified their willingness to take war zone risks to carry on essential services.

One of the tragic difficulties has been that some of the very towns which received the greatest number of refugees have been bombed the most often.

Each community outside the so-called war zone is under obligation to take up to 60 per cent of its population in refugees but in some towns and villages the number of refugees taken exceeded their normal populations.

Sharing Their All
Frederick Dorsey Stephens, who represents former President Hoover's organization here, said that he found on a tour of the country that families with just enough to live on were sharing their homes, beds, food, and clothing with refugees.

Children of a family, for instance, were taking turns with refugee guests in wearing available warm clothes or in sleeping.

It was said the money from the United States was being used to lighten such burdens assumed by Finns but too heavy for them to continue carrying.

School has been discontinued throughout Finland and the buildings, together with other public buildings, are being used to house refugees.

Russians Resist
HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 19 (AP)—Russia's retreating army of 40,000 in the Arctic regions of

Reporter to Direct Boys' State Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Announcement of the appointment of Dick Young, Charlotte News reporter and local Legionnaire, as chairman of the North Carolina Boys State Commission of the American Legion was made here by June Rose of Greenville, state Legion commander.

The Commission is charged with the administration of the Boys State, a program of the study of the American form of government, which is regarded by the Legion as a most important phase of its Americanism program.

The initial session of the Boys State was conducted last Summer at the University of North Carolina where 135 high school seniors, leaders in their school communities, took a week's intensive course in the American form of government ranging from the Federal to City Government. The boys

College Basketball To Assist Finland

By the Associated Press
CARLISLE, Pa., Jan. 19—Dickinson College today pledged the proceeds of its basketball game with Washington and Jefferson Feb. 6 to the Finnish Relief Fund.

Fred C. Corson, the President, said he was informed that it was the first American college benefit game for this purpose.

Salla was stubbornly defending itself today at a point about 50 miles within Finland. Whether the main body of the Russians was engaged was not clear.

The retreating Red troops had penetrated farther into Finland than any other of the invading armies, having reached Joutsjervi, 65 miles from the Russian border on a direct line and much farther than that along the southwestward route which they followed. They were then only 18 miles east of Kemijarvi, strategic rail head which was their immediate goal.

Kemijarvi, the northernmost railroad terminal in Finland, is the eastern end of a main line running southwestward to Kemi, Finnish port at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia on Finland's West Coast. The Russians hoped that by driving over the Salla highway and this railroad to Kemi they could cut off Southern Finland from the north and block the overland route by which Finland receives important supplies from Sweden.

The Finns, after routing the Russians at Joutsjervi, were reported in today's army communication to have driven the enemy back 28 miles to Maerkajarvi, to the northeast.

At Maerkajarvi, where the road south to Kuusamo branches off from the Salla road, fighting was reported under way in severe cold.

At Nickby, northeast of Helsingfors, a temperature of 58 below was recorded—the coldest since 1878. It was 11 below zero in Helsingfors.

Shot for Hoarding
MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (AP)—The first capital sentence to be meted out in the numerous recent trials for food hoarding was reported in the Tajik Republic by the newspaper Communist Tajikistan, received here.

The manager of a food store was ordered shot for hoarding food and two accomplices were given prison terms.

Mannerheim Reveals Finns' Urgent Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Paris, Jan. 19—What is interpreted as authoritative notice that help for Finland must come speedily, is contained in a statement by Field Marshal Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, designer of Finland's Mannerheim defense line.

In an interview in the Paris-Soir, the Field Marshal emphasized that though Finland will battle to the last against the Soviets, it has undertaken a task against an aggressor who holds tremendous odds.

"Our battle is 50 against one," he declared.

Roosevelt Explains His Hope Of Planning in Columbia Basin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—A vast social and economic resettlement project by which the Federal Government would guide the migration of at least 100,000 families onto the reclaimed land of the Columbia River Basin in the Northwest, was disclosed by President Roosevelt today.

When the power units of the Grand Coulee Dam start operating there will be irrigated areas capable of sustaining a new population of 500,000 people, the President said, and to make possible the orderly development of its economy he revealed that the National Resources Planning Board has drafted plans to supervise its crops, direct its industrial development, and encourage a balanced migration.

Argument for Board
Mr. Roosevelt unfolded his new resettlement program at his press conference this morning as one reason why the Resources Planning Board should be restored to the executive budget and why its elimination, in the opinion of the White House, would be a false economy.

The Columbia Basin will be open to settlement in the next few years, the President explained, and he asked whether the region should be permitted to grow up haphazardly or whether the Federal Government should see by advance planning that its crops are diversified and its industries developed in a way they will not disadvantageously conflict with the whole economy of the Pacific Northwest.

The President advised that the Basin should not be permitted to specialize exclusively in any single crop like the Yakima Valley has done or to produce vast quantities of such a crop as sugar, thus adding to the already complicated sugar problem.

While the detailed operation of the President's resettlement project has not been worked out nor can it be fully envisaged, it is apparent that it anticipates a control of migration, a selection of industries, and a direction of agriculture.

President that the economies effected by the House elimination of funds for the Resources Planning Board, and also for the Office of Government Reports and the Council of Personnel Administration, none of which were originally authorized by Congress, would cost the country more in the future than is being saved by the immediate economy. He believed that the federal supervised settlement and development of the Columbia Basin would be one such future economy, and he made known his plans as a personal appeal to Congress to keep the Planning Board in being.

British Hit Nazi Abuse on Ship
LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Three hundred or more British seamen captured at sea were imprisoned aboard a German tanker in conditions "resembling the days of slave traders" when the vessel was a supply ship for the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, a British statement charged today.

Naval sources said the tanker had been reported for some time to have been used as a prison ship. The British statement asserted that the prisoners were crowded, rations were insufficient, and British officers were humiliated before East India crewmen who "were given preferential treatment at every turn."

It said the prisoners were forced to sleep on mattresses covered with vermin. The food, it added, was "scarce and bad" and the water ration for drinking and washing was a quart daily.

When the Admiral Graf Spee ran into Montevideo harbor Dec. 13 after a running battle with three British war vessels she surrendered 62 British seamen taken from nine-sided merchantmen. They were pledged to secrecy about what had happened aboard the German pocket battleship and therefore the whereabouts of other members of the crews of the raided ships was not made public immediately.

Birthday of Lee Holiday in South
RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The South observed the 133rd anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee Jan. 19 with patriotic exercises and addresses in praise of the Confederate leader.

At Richmond, capital of the Confederacy, members of the General Assembly, now in session, were invited to ceremonies in the old Hall of the House of Delegates. The United Daughters of the Confederacy arranged to present crosses of service to descendants of Confederate veterans who have served in subsequent wars.

The day was a legal holiday in Virginia, Lee's native State, and in Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Georgia.

Edison Celebration Fort Myers Highlight
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FORT MYERS, Fla.—A highlight of tourist entertainment in this vicinity is the annual celebration of the natal day of Thomas A. Edison, who spent 50 winters at his estate near here. The observance has grown from a simple memorial service to a three-day celebration about Feb. 10.

Plans for this year include a coronation ball, at which the Edison Court, following the tradition of past celebrations, will crown a King and Queen of light. Parades, with gaily decorated floats, and a street carnival beginning at noon and continuing to midnight are other features. Winter visitors are the special guests of the Edison Court at all events.

Munitions Blast Probed by Britain
LONDON (AP)—Although Scotland Yard's sabotage squad worked on the case, the Government denied Jan. 10 that there was reason to suspect that sabotage caused mysterious explosions which killed five persons and injured 30 at the Waltham Abbey munitions plant.

The Home Office and Ministry of Supply issued a communiqué which said that "on information at present available there is no reason to suspect that these explosions were caused by sabotage."

"The whole matter is being investigated by an official committee of inquiry."

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Flying Busman's Holiday Given Douglas Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Some 200 of the 8,845 employees at the Douglas Aircraft Company here recently were selected by lot for rides in the world's largest commercial land-plane, the DC4, now being built in quantity for the world's air lanes.

Reporter to Direct Boys' State Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Announcement of the appointment of Dick Young, Charlotte News reporter and local Legionnaire, as chairman of the North Carolina Boys State Commission of the American Legion was made here by June Rose of Greenville, state Legion commander.

Mannerheim Reveals Finns' Urgent Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris, Jan. 19—What is interpreted as authoritative notice that help for Finland must come speedily, is contained in a statement by Field Marshal Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, designer of Finland's Mannerheim defense line.

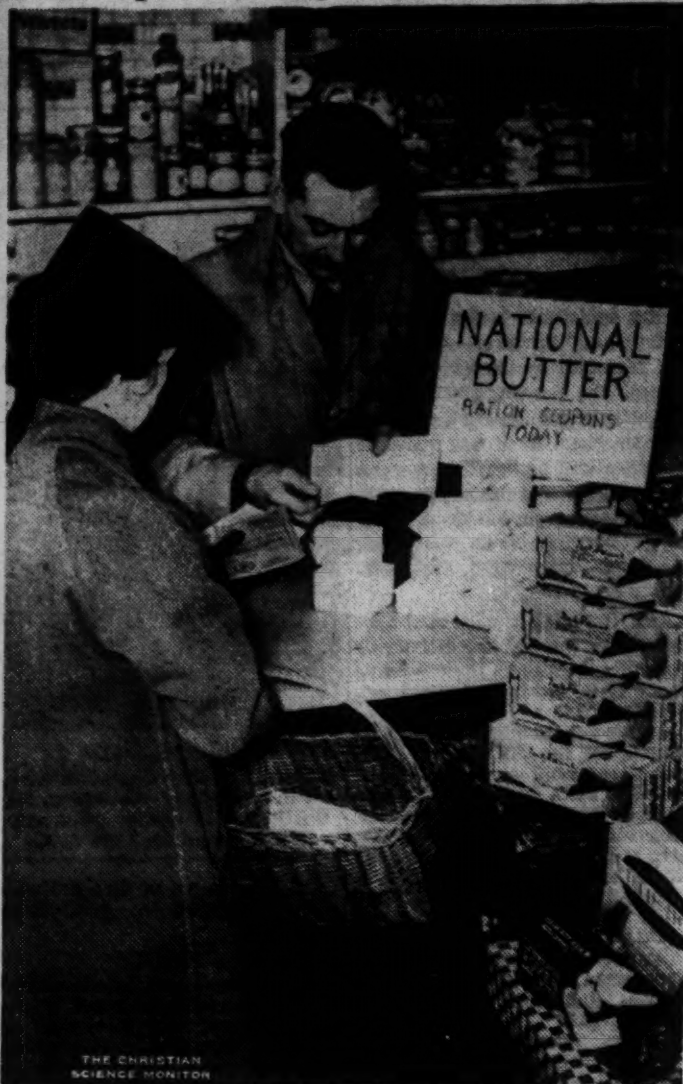
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Spreading the Butter



The Christian Science Monitor

Britain Stops Any Extravagant Use

A London housewife presents her ration book for her share of national butter on the first day of the rationing of butter, bacon, and sugar went into effect. Picture passed by British censor.

Mackenzie King Pledges Reply To Attack Upon War Policies

OTTAWA, Jan. 19 (AP)—Prompted by Ontario's condemnation of Canada's war program, the Provincial Legislature was promised today a reply from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in the Dominion Parliament which opens Jan. 25.

Reopening his criticism of the Dominion Government, Premier Mitchell Hepburn at Toronto rushed through the Liberal-dominated Legislature a motion censuring the "little effort" made in the war.

Mr. Hepburn threatened to resign if the motion did not carry and it passed, 44 to 10.

Political circles were stirred by the attack, saying it was one of the few times in parliamentary history that a Provincial Government had taken such drastic action in war time.

Telling newspapermen he would reserve his answer for Parliament, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared:

"The Government does not intend to permit Canada's war effort to be prejudiced by fostering any controversy which does not permit the most complete presentation and consideration of all relevant facts."

Basis of Objections

Mr. Hepburn based his objections on charges that Canadian troops were inadequately equipped and that the Government was slow in making Canada an effective arsenal. He also attacked the recent sale of a million bushels of Canadian wheat to Soviet Russia whom he called "a potential enemy."

"I stand firm on the statement

Smuggling Irks Reds and Nazis

WARSAW (AP)—Smuggling along the new German-Russian frontier has assumed proportions causing alarm to the Reich and Soviet authorities. Even barbed wire and the guns of numerous frontier guards have not stopped it.

American dollars change hands under most hazardous conditions. They are wanted by Polish Jews on the German side to pay for tickets to America or other countries. They will pay as high as 7,000 zlotys for a hundred dollar bill or 4,000 for \$100 in gold. At the official rate 540 zlotys is the equivalent of \$100.

Sugar is another favorite for smugglers. The Russians are happy to get Polish sugar.

Smuggling of persons is as extensive as that of money and goods. Some 100,000 Poles are said still to be on the Russian side of the frontier where they fled before the German advance of last September. They would like to return to their homes.

These refugees are to be found chiefly in the regions of Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk. Few manage to obtain regular permits to return. Others therefore avail themselves of the services of smugglers who carry them across the Bug River under cover of dark winter nights.

The counterpart of Poles trying to return to the section now under German domination is to be found among Polish Jews wanting to escape to Soviet Russia because of the anti-Semitic policies of Nazism.

Frost and Shells Batter Warsaw's Historic Castle

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (AP)—The famous Zamek Castle, once the focal point of Warsaw, formerly the royal and later the presidential residence, has fallen victim to a combination of bombardments and frost, the official German news agency DNB reported.

It said that the castle had been damaged by shells during the Polish campaign, but that immediately after the German occupation efforts were made to save it.

The frost of the present severe winter, however, has resulted in progressive disintegration of the walls, making salvage of the building doubtful.

Zamek, built in the Fourteenth Century by the Dukes of Mazovia, contained a famous throne room, a marble ballroom, halls in which the Polish Parliament once met, and formerly contained many art treasures.

Greek and British Ships Destroyed

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The 3,313-ton Greek steamer Asteria was sunk by a mine in the North Sea Jan. 17. Eleven survivors of the crew of 24 were landed on Britain's east coast. They brought the body of one companion. The rest were believed to have drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The tanker which burst into flames and sank after an explosion 925 miles southwest coast Jan. 16 was identified yesterday as the British Inverdun, 9,456 tons.

The tanker broke in half but the crew was reported rescued.

Canada Convicts Red

TORONTO (AP)—The business manager of a Toronto Communist weekly, the Clarion, Douglas Stewart, was sentenced Jan. 18 to two years' imprisonment on three charges of printing, circulating, or distributing a periodical containing reports or statements contrary to Canada's defense regulations.

Britain Halts Receiving U. S. Rubber Deal Cotton

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Shipments of surplus American cotton to Britain under the 1939 cotton-rubber barter deal will be halted temporarily for a three months' period beginning in February, the Supply Ministry announced last night.

An authoritative source said the announcement referred only to cotton under the barter arrangement and was not a ban on shipments of cotton bought otherwise. Without explaining the reason for the action, this source said it would be incorrect to assume that Britain lacked shipping facilities or the rubber to deliver in exchange for the staple.

Some observers considered it likely, however, that ship space from the United States was needed for other materials, including war supplies.

The amount of cotton and rubber stocks shipped thus far was not disclosed.

The deal for an exchange of the two products was considered vital at the time it was announced June 26, 1939.

Under it the United States had expected to get rid of about \$30,000,000 worth of surplus cotton and receive rubber costing \$36,000,000.

At the time the agreement was made, there were some objections from British Colonialists who wanted to sell their own cotton to British buyers.

The Nation is engaged now in buying as little and selling as much as possible abroad in order to gain dollar exchange which can be used in purchasing urgent war materials in the United States.

Yesterday a ban on further purchases of American-grown cotton was announced by tobacco dealers, who were advised to do so by the Government.

The suspension of cotton shipments applies only to that cotton to be traded under the barter agreement, and not to other commercial orders.

[Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said in Washington that

the three-months suspension was to permit commercial orders to be moved to the United Kingdom.]

Honesty in Trade

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, in the House of Lords debate on economic warfare Jan. 17, urged separation of Britain's efforts to improve its commercial position and its blockade operations, so that neutrals would not think Britain was using belligerent rights "to build up our commercial position."

He also urged full Cabinet rank for the minister directing economic aspects of the war. Mr. Ronald H. Cross, the present Minister, does not have this rank, but the appointment of the former War Secretary, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, has been talked about for such a post.

Sections of the London press called for the appointment of an economic warfare overlord with full power to co-ordinate a British drive to obtain trade and supplies most needed by Germany.

The Evening Standard, while praising the Minister of Economic Warfare, Mr. Ronald H. Cross, for energetic direction of the blockade, said he lacked full authority to prosecute a second phase of the blockade by buying materials to prevent Germany getting them.

The Star said: "The economic weapon is the fourth arm of our fighting forces. It is likely to prove the decisive factor... but it cannot be used to best advantage until a committee of control and direction are achieved."

A committee on national expenditures set up to see that Great Britain gets its money's worth in war purchases announced appointment of a subcommittee representing the armed services, home defense, trade, agriculture, and economic warfare.

Hertzog Insists on Peace

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Jan. 19 (AP)—Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, whose opposition to South Africa's declaration of war against Germany led to his resignation as Prime Minister Sept. 6, continued his fight against the war today as Parliament opened a new session.

He gave notice that he would offer the following motion in the House of Assembly Tuesday:

"This House is of the opinion that the time has come for the state of war against Germany be ended and peace be restored."

[General Hertzog, one-time commander of a Boer Army in the Boer War against Britain, had been Prime Minister 15 years before his Government fell on the war issue. He is leader of the United Party of South Africa which gained 111 of the 150 seats in the House of Assembly.]

Clippers May Avoid Bermuda

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, hinted today that Bermuda might be omitted as a point of call if British authorities continued to censor mail on clipper planes making a stop at the island.

Mr. Hull gave this indication as something which might be considered as a last resort. His press conference followed receipt of word that mailbags on the clipper ship touching Bermuda en

route to Europe had been taken off for censoring.

The British and American governments are having an exchange of notes on the subject of seizure and censorship of mail. Mr. Hull said American officials at Bermuda had made suitable reservations for any violations of law or rights, or injuries that might be involved.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 19 (AP)—The chief censor announced last night the inauguration of censorship of air mail arriving in Bermuda to and from Europe by trans-Atlantic clipper. The action was taken on instructions from London.

Europe-bound mails on a clipper arriving from the United States were checked by the censor.

Bermuda is the only British point which the clippers now touch. The announcement said "all" trans-Atlantic air mail would be censored here.

News Suppressed

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Mr. J. W. T. Ley, President of the National Union of Journalists, criticized the Government today for what he termed "too much suppression of news since the war began."

Mr. Ley told the annual meeting of the Union at Leicester "it is not enough to say that a newspaper is free in this country to criticize the Government. It is not free to do anything of the kind if the Government withhold from it news of national interest."

Order for Planes Placed in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—The British Air Ministry has placed orders for 850 aircraft and 736 additional airplane motors for use in connection with the British Commonwealth air training plan. It was disclosed in the War Supply Board report for the week ended Jan. 13, made public by Transport Minister C. D. Howe.

This aircraft equipment is being supplied at no cost to the Canadian Government and represents a part of the British Government's share in the plan. The price involved was not revealed and it was not stated where the aircraft and motors will be manufactured.

A Six-Year Term

The President of Argentina serves a six-year term.

Reed Decides to Drop Race for Senatorship

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Former Senator David A. Reed announced Jan. 18 he had decided not to seek the Republican nomination as United States Senator from Pennsylvania in the primary election next April.

The attorney, who served in the Senate from 1922 to 1934 and had said he was "tempted" to run again, explained he was eliminating himself in the interest of party harmony.

Trim Fashion

BRESLAU, Germany (AP)—So long as the war lasts one hip pocket, instead of the customary two, is the limit imposed on tailors for the making of trousers, according to the head of the local tailors' guild.

Hotels and Resorts

Greater Boston

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'Swanee River' and 'Remember the Night'—Radio for Week End

Stephen Foster on Screen; Stanwyck-MacMurray Film

By John D. Beaumont

Simplicity, an innate sense of melody, and a refinement of composition were among Stephen C. Foster's gifts. Pope lisped in numbers; Foster lisped in notes, because the notes came. At 7, he taught himself the flageolet. He sold his first song at the age of 16. Even the tragedy of his later life—he passed on when less than 40—could not destroy his testament of simple beauty which fed upon and enriched something essentially American and essentially of the people.

"Swanee River," at the Keith Memorial, keeps intact that endearing quality which flows through Foster's music. It is, on the whole, a picture of beauty and sweetness. The addition to alcohol which finally separated Foster from his wife and child is not ignored. Somehow the tender eloquence or again the dash of his music overcomes the inharmonies of his personal tragedy. "Swanee River" is tragic, not offensive.

It would have been easy to submerge the music in a pretentious maze of production. To the credit of Darryl F. Zanuck's taste, this was not done. The story takes certain liberties with the facts of the composer's career, but conspicuously absent are those drearier ornamentalizations of the average Hollywood musical.

Don Ameche brings a pleasantly light baritone and a sincere manner to the role of Foster. Mr. Ameche may not be a great actor but he is an engaging fellow and his talents fit well into this role. Andrea Leeds is winsome but not too sugary as Mrs. Foster, who, according to Screenwriters John Taintor Foote and Philip Dunne, inspired "Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair." Al Jolson, as the debonair and showmanly E. P. Christy of the minstrels, and Felix Bressart, as Henry Kleber, Foster's friend, are excellent.

A word of praise, to conclude, for the Technicolor photography, which always seems to be improving, and for the taste and good sense shown by the musical supervisor of "Swanee River" in keeping the brilliantly recorded score simple and straightforward. The singing by the Hall Johnson Choir—"Of Old Black Joe," in particular—is memorable. Other Fosteriana used in the story include "Oh, Susanna," "Beautiful Dreamer," and "My Old Kentucky Home."

In "The Flying Deuces," the round and ebullient Oliver Hardy and the reticent and rueful Stan Laurel are making their latest conjunctive appearance.

The pair of them are in Paris

for their new epic. Ollie falls in love with a baker's daughter, who turns out to be already married. So Stan and Oliver join the foreign legion—to forget. And then they find out that the husband is an officer in that very legion post. Fancy! After disobeying most of the rules of the Foreign Legion, the boys escape in a runaway airplane. After comedy and terror have been given all they can stand, the plane crashes. Ollie ascends through the clouds with a pair of wings wagging. Stan plods along the trail for home. On the way, he encounters a horse whose voice, moustache, manner, and even bowler hat are those of Laurel.

Whether these deuces are flying or merely burrowing in the more subterranean depths of low comedy, Laurel and Hardy work hard for their following. Jean Parker is a sweet Georgette. Reginald Gardner is the husband.

'Remember the Night'

In "Remember the Night" at the Metropolitan, an improbable plot has been decorated with appealing touches, directed with skill by Mitchell Leisen, and acted with ability by Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, and a supporting cast that includes Beulah Bondi, Elizabeth Patterson, and Sterling Holloway. It is an uneven film that varies in mood, managing to include something of farce, comedy, sentiment, romance, and emotion.

The story begins with the capture of a modishly attired shoplifter (Miss Stanwyck), her trial on the eve of the Christmas holidays, the postponement secured by the prosecuting attorney (Mr. MacMurray) in the belief that he would be more likely to secure a conviction later, the arrangement which he made for her to be released on bail, and his invitation for her to accompany him back to Indiana for Christmas. It seems that she too was a Hoosier. Details are related of their journey by automobile, and opportunity is found to point the difference in their childhood backgrounds.

It is the holiday celebration at the simple homestead in Indiana that provides the most attractive part of the film. With sympathetic care, Mr. Leisen has set forth the preparations for the homecoming, the warmth of welcome, such homely details as the popping of corn, the singing of songs, and the exchange of gifts, with bareness, with dance to wind up the festivities. Under his guidance the players



Rudolf Serkin and Adolf Busch

Pianist and violinist to be heard in Library of Congress radiocasts, Friday, 9:30 p. m. WBZ, and Saturday, 3 p. m. WEEL. They will also play in the "New Friends of Music" program Sunday at 6 p. m. WBZ.

Ballet Theater Going Strong

By Margaret Lloyd

The Ballet Theater, now a successfully established institution, has been filling the second week of its engagement at the Center Theater, New York, with an astonishing number of premieres.

On Monday evening José Fernandez presented the company's Spanish unit in the world premiere of his "Goyescas," to music of Granados, with setting and costumes by Nicholas de Molas.

The second film on the bill, "Barriade," is a melodrama with a setting in China and something about a bandit attack on a consulate, in which a girl fugitive, from a charge of murder, and a discredited correspondent have taken refuge.

Warner Baxter, Alice Faye, Charles Winninger, and Keye Luke are in the cast.

'A Child Is Born'

The new feature at the Paramount and Fenway theaters is "A Child Is Born," made from the play, "Life Begins," and the book, "A Child Is Born." It is a drama set in a maternity hospital, with considerable emphasis on clinical aspects.

Generally speaking, the subject matter is handled with delicacy, but there is an emphasis upon tragedy in the attempt to make the piece dramatic, and the efforts at comedy relief include two intoxication sequences.

Geraldine Fitzgerald, who is starred, plays a young patient serving a term for murder. Jeffrey Lynn is the husband. There is a hard-boiled dancer, played by Grace George, who is softened by the sight of her new twins. There are various other new parents. Gale Page is attractive as head nurse.

The other film on the bill, "City of Chance," tells about a girl reporter who goes to a gambling house to get a story. Lynn Bari, C. Aubrey Smith, and Donald Woods are in the cast.

'Awake and Sing'

Clifford Odets' "Awake and Sing," which ran six months in New York when first presented by the Group Theater in 1935, was finally given its first performance in Boston last night at The Barn on Joy Street, and was enthusiastically received by an audience which filled the erstwhile carriage house to capacity.

The semi-professional Ford Hall Forum Little Theater Company entered earnestly into the portrayal of a Jewish family facing domestic and early depression troubles in an apartment in New York's Bronx.

In a general atmosphere of frustration and accepted futility, stirrings of revolt and of youthful longing for clean freedom and beauty are represented in lines given to old Jacob, played with conviction by Sidney Braveman, and the young son Ralph, played with real feeling by Lester Weinstein.

After it is all over, no particular steps toward a happier way of living seem to have been taken, except that the daughter Hennie, played by Ruth Shavloff, has run away from her baby and her husband with a one-legged war veteran—which hardly seems to offer a comfortable solution to her particular problems.

The unsympathetic role of this ex-soldier—whose language is more powerful than are his scruples—was taken care of convincingly by Hollis Gae.

There are to be other performances tonight and tomorrow, and on the Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays of the next three weeks.

Szigeti in Recital

Joseph Szigeti, recently violin soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will give a concert in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 10.

panies have contributed as follows: William Dollar from the now extinct American Ballet and the lively American Ballet Caravan, Jack Pottelger from the American Ballet and the Philadelphia Ballet, Miriam Golden from the Mordkin Ballet, in addition to Karen Conrad, Patricia Bowman, and Viola Essen, are Nina Stroganova, Lucia Chase, Karl Karnakowski, Edward Caton, Leon Danielian, Dimitri Romanoff, Harold Haskin, and Vladimir Dokoudovsky.

This list of course does not cover the whole ground of soloists, coryphées and corps. Statistically speaking, 30 principal dancers head the company of 56 members, which has in addition a Spanish unit of 12 and a negro unit of 14.

There are 12 choreographers of the 21 ballets prepared, of which six are world premieres and five are American premieres.

There are still new ballets to be given in the third and what may or may not be the final week of the company's engagement, but the announcement of the scheduled productions has not yet been received in this department.

Among the new works still to be produced are Andrée Howard's "Lady in Fox" (from the novel by David Garnett) to music of Honegger, costumes and scenery by Nadia Benois; Antony Tudor's "Dark Elegies," music by Gustav Mahler, Benois scenery and costumes; Mihaila's "Création du Monde," with a negro cast, directed by Agnes de Mille, stage designer not yet announced, and Shabalevsky's "Ode to Glory," on Polish text, to music from Chopin, with costumes and scenery by Michel Baranov.

Films of Merit

The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex—Capitol (Allston), University (Cambridge), and Granada (Malden).

We Are Not Alone—Capitol (Arlington), Egyptian (Brighton), Codman and Franklin (Dorchester), Needham (Needham), and West Newton (West Newton).

They Shall Have Music—Kenmore (Back Bay).

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington—Brookline Village (Brookline), Lexington (Lexington), and New Melrose (Melrose).

Drums Along the Mohawk—Strand (Waverley), and Wakefield (Wakefield).

The Under Pump—Medford (Medford), and Broadway (South Boston).

What a Life—Coolidge (Watertown).

Babes in Arms—Fellsway (Medford).

Hofmann for Soloist

Josef Hofmann will be soloist at the Boston Symphony concerts of Jan. 26 and 27, in Symphony Hall, when Richard Burgin will conduct. The program will open with the Overture Joyeuse by Marcel Poot, the Belgian composer. Mr. Hofmann will be heard in the Piano Concerto of Schumann. The second part of the program will consist of Dvorák's Symphony No. 2 in D minor.

Spalding to Be Heard

At the third pair of concerts of the Monday-Tuesday series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in Symphony Hall on Jan. 29 and 30, Albert Spalding will play the Violin Concerto of Brahms. Richard Burgin, who will conduct, will present Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony, Strauss' "Don Juan," and "Batuque" by Fernandez, South American composer.

Sandburg and Hampden on Air; Three Busch-Serkin Programs

The Week-End Dialer

Carl Sandburg and Walter Hampden will appear in Sunday afternoon's "Pursuit of Happiness" program this week. Rudolf Serkin, pianist, and Adolf Busch, violinist, play in three different broadcasts during the week end. Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice" is scheduled for the Metropolitan Opera Matinee.

Other highlights for the next three days are Helen Traubel's soprano solos in the "Sunday Evening Hour," a visit to Longfellow's house in Brattle Street, Cambridge, by "The Pilgrimage of Poetry," and the appearance of Frank Morgan in "The Firebrand," presented by "Screen Guild Theater."

Tonight

President Roosevelt will be on the air tonight for the third time this month. He is to address the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy—which is discussing progress in drafting a program "to give greater security to childhood and a larger measure of opportunity to youth." CBS-MBS-NBC-Red-Blue-WBZ-WEEI-WNAC-WAAB, 10:30.

"What Yale Means to America" is the title of a radio symposium held in connection with celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Yale Alumni Fund—which will include talks by several noted Yale men. Dr. James R. Angell, former President of the University, will preside. Speakers will include Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, and John W. Hanes, retiring Undersecretary of the United States Treasury. MBS-Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

One of Grimm's fairy tales, "Seven at One Blow" has been chosen by Dr. Ira Wile, child guidance expert and author, for dramatization on Dorothy Gordon's "Yesterday's Children" program. Dr. Wile, who will be interviewed during the program, explained his choice in these words: "I enjoyed fairy tales as a child, and still do, perhaps because they are an integral part of the history of man, which epitomize his aspirations and preserve his folklore." In criticizing some radio programs because—like the old fairy stories, they are "fantastic"—some parents fail to see these programs in the perspective of childhood. Dr. Wile stated recently. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Alec Templeton, pianist, who is to make concert appearances in Providence tonight and in Boston Sunday, will be interviewed in the studio of WEAN, Providence, at 7.

Rudolf Serkin, pianist, and Adolf Busch, violinist, will be heard in the third concert of the Library of Congress Chamber Music Series. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Saturday

The same two musicians will be heard in another Library of Congress radio-cast Saturday. They will play Max Reger's Suite in F Major, Op. 93, and Schumann's Sonata in A Minor, Op. 105. CBS-WEEI, 3.

Other good musical programs, scattered through the day, include an Ernest Schelling Memorial Concert by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra conducted by Rudolf Ganz, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m., and the NBC Symphony Orchestra concert, conducted by Bernardino Molinari with Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony included in the program. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

The Metropolitan Opera matinee broadcast this week will offer Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice" with Kerstin Thorborg and Jaromila Novotna. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:35.

"People's Platform" will offer a discussion by two business women and two professional women on the question "Do women have equal opportunities with men in business?" CBS-WEEI, 7.

A talk by Winston Churchill, Great Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, is expected to be heard in the afternoon. CBS-WEEI, 4:15.

Sunday

Carl Sandburg, Walter Hampden, the Lehman Engel Singers, Major Bowes' champion harmonica band and Mark Warnow's orchestra contribute to the "Pursuit of Happiness" program—with Burgess Meredith as master of ceremonies. Mr. Sandburg will bring his guitar and sing selections from his "American Song Bag." Walter Hampden will be heard in a scene from John Drinkwater's "Robert E. Lee." The program follows the New York Philharmonic—Symphony broadcast. CBS-WEEI, approximately 4:30.

Alec Templeton will be interviewed by the Yankee Network's Ruth Moss before he goes to Symphony Hall for his Boston concert. WNAC, 12:15.

An all-Schubert concert will be offered by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra directed by John Barbirolli. The program is to include Five German Dances for Strings; Symphony No. 2, in B Flat Major, and Symphony No. 7, in C Major. CBS-WEEI, 3.

Rudolf Serkin, pianist, and Adolf Busch, violinist, will be heard in their third program this week end—this time with Emanuel Feuermann, cellist—in the "New Friends of Music Concert." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 6.

Helen Traubel, Metropolitan Opera Wagnerian soprano, will be guest artist with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra conducted by Victor Kolar, in the "Sunday Evening Hour." CBS-WEEI, 9.

The current emphasis on Finnish music continues in the program promised for the Music Hall period. Erno Rapet will conduct the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra in Jan Sibelius' Second Symphony. NBC-Blue-WBZ, Noon.

Several radio dramas are in prospect. Orson Welles will present Geraldine Fitzgerald in an adaptation of A. J. Cronin's novel "The Citadel." CBS-WEEI, 8.

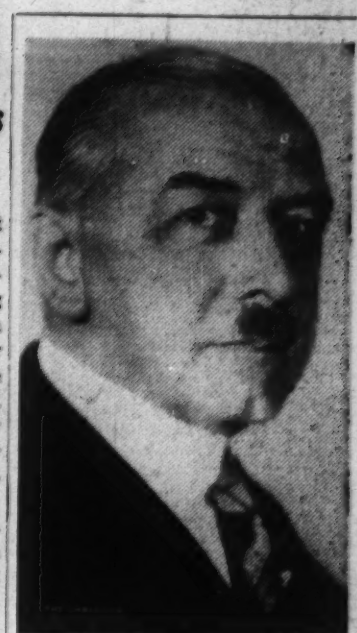
Frank Morgan, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Paulette Goddard will head the cast in the "Screen Guild Theater" presentation of Edwin Justus Mayer's "The Firebrand." The story concerns the adventures of the artist Benvenuto Cellini. CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

George Brent will be heard in the "Silver Theater" production "Meet Mr. Tompkins." He will portray an Indiana lawyer whose close resemblance to a famous screen star wins him a free trip to Hollywood—where complications develop. CBS-WEEI, 6.

Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" will be presented in the "Great Plays" series. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Three experts on the Far East will be heard in a discussion of the effects of the expiration on Jan. 26 of the American commercial treaty with Japan—in the University of Chicago Round Table period. NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:30.

"The Pilgrimage of Poetry" this week will take listeners to the



Rudolph Ganz
To conduct New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in Schelling Memorial Concert, WEEL, Saturday, 11:05 a. m.

Cambridge home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

Monday

In the five-a-week daytime serial class, two new entries and a network change will be noted on Monday. The nearly 10-year-old "Little Orphan Annie"—with all material supervised by Dr. John B. Morgan of Northwestern University—is now scheduled for 5:45 on Mondays through Fridays, MBS-Colonial-WAAB.

"Life Begins," a new serial by Bess Flynn, dealing with the elderly daughter of a proud family in "reduced circumstances" who takes a position as a housemaid, is to be heard daily, except Saturday and Sunday. CBS-WEEI, 11:15 a. m.

"The Right to Happiness," by Irma Phillips, a new serial dealing with two "typically average American families," the Kranskys at the Burkes, and "their quest for security and happiness" will be heard each Monday through Friday at 1:30. CBS-WEEI.

With these additions, Station WEEL alone offers 22 of these daytime "human interest" serials. These have squeezed out for Boston listeners—such as Columbia System programs—available however on some other affiliates of the network—as the New York Philharmonic—Symphony Orchestra Young People's Concerts (CBS, 3:45).

One excellent daytime program—the "Frontiers of Democracy"—vocational guidance period of "Columbia's American School of the Air" is available, though. This time stratosphere flying and its possible effects on commercial and private transportation will be discussed—with some attention given also to the problem of landing field space in metropolitan areas. 9:15 a. m.

Hollywood Gateway Winners

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.
Two young people named Lee Bonnell and Josephine Cottle from Indiana and Texas, respectively, are the newest winners of the Gateway to Hollywood radio contest. They will shortly be put into leading parts in R. K. O. Radio pictures.

You will see Josephine Cottle first on the screen as a leading player in "Tom Brown's School Days," which Gene Towne and Graham Baker are producing. But she won't be Josephine Cottle then; she will be Gale Storm.

Miss Cottle is in her fourth year at the San Jacinto high school in Houston, Texas, and hopes just now, more than anything else, that she can still finish with her class in spite of her new movie job. To this end, she is tutoring in Hollywood, and has applied for permission to take the final examinations at the high school.

Mr. Bonnell, who isn't so much interested in movies, really, as he is in radio, is a sophomore at Indiana University. Getting the movie job was a sort of joke with him at first. He happened to be listening to the radio when it was

announced that the first of these contests would be held in Cincinnati, and, for a lark, he entered. He was studying speech and drama at the university, working his way through college by washing dishes at his fraternity house and waiting on table at a local restaurant.

He nearly won that first contest. He entered again and won. There had been about 400 entries at Indianapolis—where the second contest was held—and he nearly topped out because it seemed impossible to win against a field like that, from high schools, from junior colleges, and colleges, and little theaters in the surrounding States.

"Am I really going this time?" he asked Jesse Lasky, who was conducting the contest at that time for the Wrigley Gum people, but who has since taken it over for himself. Lasky's answer was, "I'll see you out there."

Bonnell came to Hollywood four months ago, and has been on salary ever since, at \$135 a week. This will go far toward helping him through that course in speech at Indiana if, after 26 weeks in Hollywood, the studio fails to take up the option.

He is living with a former schoolmate, Ned Lefevre, who also entered the contest, but didn't win. They do their own cooking, and pay \$25 a month for their apartment. The rest goes into the bank for schooling.

Miss Cottle told me, in a Texas accent, that winning the Texas competition was by no means easy. After testing hundreds every day in Houston, the contest managers finally reduced the number to 18 boys and 18 girls, testing three couples a day for six days, and then testing six couples on the final day. Miss Cottle had a partner at first, but he was eliminated in the final contests, held in Hollywood. She came here with her mother. Her father is a telegraph operator in Houston. If her 26 weeks in Hollywood do not result in a film contract, she expects to return and enter Rice Institute in her home State.

Both Miss Cottle and Mr. Bonnell thank teachers "back home" for any excellence they may have shown in dramatics.

There were winners from 48 regions in the Gateway contest this year, and 12 boys and 12 girls finally came to Hollywood to compete in seven-minute original dramatic skits.



Lee Bonnell
"Gateway to Hollywood" finalist to be known as Terry Belmont.



Josephine Cottle
"Gateway to Hollywood" finalist to be seen in "Tom Brown's School Days." She will have the stage name of Gale Storm.

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GRAINGER
PIANIST-COMPOSER
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"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON
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Made into a play by
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EMPIRE THEATRE, 145 W. 42 St., New York City
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"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinary fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41st St., New York City
Even. 8:40—10:10 to 11:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"An gay, glib and deliciously a comedy as you can get."—The Christian Science Monitor
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
By MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MOROS BOX THEATRE, 45 West 41st St., New York City
Even. 8:40 Mat. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating—a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ARBOTH presents
TWO MEN IN A BOAT

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THE MAN WHO

Daché Insists Hats Be Worn With Verve

Too Many of Us, She Says, Still Buy Hats for Utility Only. A Hat Should Be an Adventure!

By Betty O'Neal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Mrs. Lilly Daché, as you probably know, is a delightful French woman who makes charming hats. She is, in fact, one of the leading designers of hats in the modern fashion world. She first came to the United States fifteen years ago. Today she lives with her husband in New York City, in a penthouse atop the building which houses her famous millinery establishment.

"I love the United States," she said when interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor. "The gay tempo of American life agrees with me—especially the spirit of adventure you Americans have. Then too I am enthusiastic about American women. They have more chic than women in any other country."

This noted French designer is a tireless worker. Her work is also her recreation. "Two or three days away from it," she declares, "and I become restless." She awakens in the morning abounding with ideas. Several hours are spent making notes and conferring with assistants. Mme. Daché supervises the making of every new model though she does not herself work on it, and she tries on these hats at various stages during their making.

Incumbent
Mme. Daché describes herself humorously as an "incorrigible maker of hats." "The weakness was born in me," she says. "When I was eight I used some kitchen oilcloth, which had been covering a table, to make a very charming hat. The figure in the material had caught my fancy! On another occasion I practically demolished a new red felt hat belonging to my mother to make another one from it. I was quite pleased with this adventure; but my mother was not! However, Lilly Daché does not regard either of these incidents as so very unusual, since every girl in France is taught to sew."

The little milliner of eight who made a hat from patterned oilcloth has come a long way since then. Not only across the ocean, but, all the patient distance from youthful beginnings to distinction and success. No one who steps into her luxurious showroom in New York today would dream that it all began in a big sunny kitchen in France where the pattern in some oilcloth caught the alert eye of an imaginative little girl.

Mme. Daché's showroom is circular in form and modernistic in treatment. It has a smart and impersonal yet individual air. It is

developed in beige with quiet accents of green that are scarcely noticeable at first. For instance, the small dainty chairs are made of beige colored wood, and the seats are upholstered in dark green. Brown curtains cover the hollow-glass-brick window at the front. The rugs on the floor are pony skins; and the statues are those of Buddha. The customers sit before the mirrors on the wall to try on hats.

Emphasizes Individuality

Mme. Daché can always be counted on for widely varied hat styles suited to many different types of wearers. And even these models she prefers to adapt to the individual wearers. "One phase of modern American life I deplore," she told the Monitor representative, "is the lack of individuality in women's dress—due to the fact that women's clothes are made in too great volume. For instance, wearing a pink hat in winter is a novel idea in theory; but when thousands of women wear them then, the idea loses its freshness. A simple way for a woman to avoid this drab uniformity of dress is for her to try to obtain unusual color combinations instead."

Among the Daché models which have created a minor sensation this season are her lovely soft turbans. Indeed, the casual draping of these turbans expresses her opinion on what the fashion trend will be for the spring. She believes that hats will on the whole be colorful, feminine, and soft. This famous designer, however, never confines herself to making any one type of hat or to any particular style. On the contrary she lets her sense of line and color find expression as it will.

Her flair for soft, feminine tailored hats is seen in two lovely creations this season. One is a dream in turquoise. The other has a crown that appears to be flattened, then twisted, and as a final gesture, brought forward. Mme. Daché's turbans appear to have a mixed parentage. Those high in front might easily have found their inspiration in the republics to the south of us. Whereas another new idea recently introduced by her—the turban with chignon effect in back—makes its appearance as a result of the Japanese ballet's visit this fall. One of this designer's dainty white sailors will delight American women. It is snugly enveloped in a navy veil, a section of which covers the face and ties in back. Some of the models that Mme. Daché has just brought out for evening wear are wispy snoods covered with sequins; and perky pillboxes.

Wear Your Hat With Gayety

Lilly Daché lays stress on the importance of imagination and gayety in the wearing of a new creation. "Too many women," she says, "insist upon regarding a hat as purely an object of utility—merely a decorated saucerpan turned upside down on one's head. Instead, a hat should contribute smartness and piquancy. It should give one a sense of adventure. Indeed, the hats that are being shown today—for the most part—must be worn with the same air that one would wear a crown."

"Every hat is designed to be worn at a certain definite angle. And each one must be worn thus, without any preconceived opinions on our part as to whether we usually prefer to wear our hats on the side, back or front of our heads. After buying a new hat, originated with imagination and verve, we women must bring the same gayety to the posing and wearing of it."

Marjorie Dunton, the Paris designer, voices this fashion "must" delightfully—thus expressing not only her own views but also those of Mme. Daché. She urges:

"Allow yourself to be fantastical and imaginative in the selection of your hats. You must of necessity be practical in the selection of the rest of your clothes. The little whimsies, called hats, provide a safety valve for intensive living."

Madonna TOMATO PASTE
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A Daché turban of natural linen crash. It has the high look so important for the coming season.

First Lessons in Table Manners

A Happy Mealtime for All—5

By Viola E. Holley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A little child has scarcely outgrown babyhood before he wants to feed himself. Let him try, for it is in this way that he learns. Let him have a cup to hold and handle, as well as a small fork and spoon. When he wants to drink from the cup, put just a little milk or water in it.

Mothers sometimes are very much puzzled because the run-around child, now competent to feed himself, does not always want to do so. It may be the dish of cereal he asks help with. "I wonder," said a mother, "if the reason both my children had to have help with eating cereal longer than with anything else was because I gave them such big dishes of it. Perhaps they thought it too much of a job."

Patience and Ingenuity
The months during which a child is learning to be independent in feeding himself call for patience and ingenuity rather than arbitrary rules.

He may be willing to feed himself something he especially likes, but may balk at the dish he does not enjoy. Let him start eating just a few moments before the rest come to the table and give him a small serving of the least liked food then, when he is most hungry.

A story can sometimes be adapted to fit the child's needs if he seems reluctant about feeding himself. One mother, for example, adapted for her own use an incident she had read about a little boy who, when his grandmother offered to help him put on his rubbers, replied, "Oh, thank you, Grandmother, but I can do it myself."

This mother knew that a child

loves the repetition of a phrase, so she composed a story for her little boy, using as a theme the line, "Oh, thank you, but I can do it myself." She told it to him at some other time than mealtime.

Tommy Became His Model

The story covered the happenings of a small boy's day. His name was Tommy. Tommy was offered help in putting on wraps, washing, and dressing, but each time he answered, "Oh, thank you, but I can do it myself." When Tommy sat down to eat his breakfast, he made his spoon go back and forth from his dish to his mouth, back and forth, back and forth, until his dish of oatmeal was all gone. His own little boy responded with, "I can do that, too." The story had given an imitative child a model to follow, one that made him want to do things for himself.

The learning of little courtesies such as "good-morning," "please," and "thank you," need in no way be a burden. If one is not satisfied with the progress a child is making, it is a good plan to check up on the family for grown-ups some times are careless, and example is more effective than precept.

A sunny "good-morning" lends charm to the breakfast table and starts the day off on a happy note. "Please" and "thank you" soon become habits, though it may be necessary to give a little extra drill through a game or some other device to make them seem natural. In one family it is understood that no one hears unless the magic word "please" is spoken.

This series of eight articles is running on Fridays.

Garden Club 'Triumph Talks'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It would be interesting if each winter session of the garden club were to begin with one or two five-minute triumph talks from members telling of their successes the past season with new or old plants, so that others might be encouraged to try them. Here are two "triumph talks" recently given in clubs around Boston.

"The Gazania seems to me more like tiny ground sunflowers or dandelions than anything else," said our first speaker. "Like the sunflower in being a whorl of rays around a composite center, it has a hollow stem like the dandelion and the leaf is cut irregularly like that of a dandelion. I first saw them in California in February and knew that I must have them. I brought back seed with me although the plant is a clone and reproduces mainly from side shoots near the base. I planted my seeds in a cold frame in March and they all came up, and later I transplanted them into the garden as edging plants. They are superb in that line."

"The flower rays are mostly orange yellow with a black eye at the base of each ray, though some varieties do not have this peacock-feather eye. The flowers close late in the afternoon and the leaves turn up their gray woolly undersides, a sure sign they come from South Africa. Bailey says that the name comes from Theodore of Gaza who translated Aristotle, or else from the Greek word for riches. Anyway it is a wealthy flower for color, and the dark red variety is the richest of all."

The second triumph talk by a garden club member was on Vetiver. "I never go away without bringing back something for my garden, whether I visit Governor Aiken in his Vermont wild flower garden at Putney or dig up purple stock on the beaches of Bermuda," she said. "Two years ago in February I spent a week in and around New Orleans and learned to know Vetiver in gardens around the city. It was imported over 50 years ago from India and now almost every garden in Louisiana thinks it must have a root of Vetiver just as we in New England cannot conceive of a home garden without a syringa bush. Louisiana Vetiver grows like pampas grass, only the clumps are larger and it is more like Japanese iris than like a grass."

"It grows as high as a man's head, and the clumps of rhizomes are often 10 feet in diameter. I brought back two or three rhizomes and planted them in my Massachusetts garden. Of course I had to take a rhizome into the house in the winter in order not to lose the plants. The roots are very aromatic and have been used in incense ever since prehistoric times. Now the shops in New Orleans sell bundles of the roots which people lay away in their linen like lavender. Just as the Danes do with Asperula or Sweet Woodruff. And the Louisiana people say that Vetiver roots will keep clothing free from moths. It is not only a triumph plant in my garden. It is also one of the richest in associations, for it connotes India, the Orient, and Louisiana."

F. R. A.

A Friday Garden Column

European Women Record Eventful Year

Last week Miss Lovell told us some of the interesting things women did during 1939 in Belgium, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Holland, and Hungary. With her report today on eight other countries, she completes her annual review of the activities of European women.—Editor.

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Latvia
Women began the year in the full assurance that their frontiers would be protected. They applied themselves to national welfare. Four of their number were appointed to serve on the Lettish Chamber of Agriculture. A drive was made for an increase of population. Marriage loans were granted. Unmarried people and childless couples were taxed. One woman, Mrs. Berta Pipin, became a member of a special commission set up by the Riga Health Protection Department to investigate moral conditions in the city. "Household Instructors" traveled from farm to farm teaching country women efficiency in home management.

Norway

For the first time, two women were appointed to Norway's Economic Council for Selfhelp. They were Miss Bergliot Qviller and Miss Ingrid Sandkleiva. Dr. Kirsten Utheim Toverud was appointed to the Chair of Physiology recently founded at the Norwegian College of Dentistry in Oslo. The Norwegian Housewives' Association, with its thousands of members, was energetic in spreading a better understanding of home life through the country. In North Trøndelag its members started 16 homekeeping courses for young people. When war emergency food control boards were set up, four women were appointed to the Central Board. One of the four was a lawyer, another the head of an office. The remaining two were teachers of domestic science.

Poland

One woman, Madame Stéfanie Rudelska, served in the Polish Diet during the year, and three served in the Upper House. In March, Madame Pilsudski issued an appeal to women to join special military training units and prepare for war. The women obeyed. A state law later required all women between the ages of 18 and 45 to hold themselves in readiness to serve with the fighting forces. By July, women old and young were mobilized for war work. Teams of women went through the countryside giving instruction in gas defense.

Rumania

Madame Marie M. Pop won a seat in the Senate in the category of Agriculture. During the first Senate meeting she was chosen for the post of Secretary.

Spain

In January, as the war front closed on Barcelona, women volunteered for work behind the lines at the rate of 600 a day. About 5,000 women were on the pay list for work under the Defense Ministry. I have no direct news of them since General Franco assumed control.

Sweden

Women welcomed the Report on Women's Work, issued by the Government Committee, presided over by Miss Kerstin Hesselgren. The committee opposed all restrictions on the married woman's right to work. It favored revision of the

so-called "Competence" law of 1923, which excluded women from certain professions and state services. For the first time a woman was appointed Vice-President of the Laws Committee of the Second Chamber of the Riksdag. She was Miss Kerstin Hesselgren. War conditions in Europe prompted the Swedish Army Clothing Department to ask Government permission for women to work at night. The Government asked the advice of the Frederika Bremer Forbundet—the women's organization—which replied that, being opposed to protective measures applied to women, it saw no objection to the Army proposal. As I write, Sweden's women are preparing to evacuate Stockholm should need arise. The women's organizations of all the political parties addressed a joint letter to the King asking that women be represented in all state offices during the crisis.

Switzerland

Women continued to press for the granting of the parliamentary franchise. Early in the year, certain of them formed a Union of Theological Women, with the object of widening their work in the Church. Mademoiselle Sophie Piccard was appointed to the Chair of Geometry at the University of Neuchâtel. With the immediate threat of European war the Swiss Federal Council set up an Army auxiliary service and for the first time women were mobilized. More than half a million of them were listed as doctors, nurses, motor drivers, engineers, clerks, custodians of public order, and the like. The question of establishing women police was considered in Zürich. Women police operated in Geneva, Berne, Lausanne and Basle. The question of nationality was regarded as of importance. Swiss women married to aliens were in certain instances forced to leave the country on account of European war conditions.

Turkey

At the March election for the sixth Kamutay, or Grand National Assembly, 14 women won seats.

Banishing Timid Hospitality

Homemaking Adventures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An over-timid hospitality was the false note in our symphony of home—but we discovered it in time to correct the mistake and enjoy many delightful adventures in sharing with others.

An apologetic attitude toward one's home spoils the visitors' pleasure more than any bareness of accessories or simplicity of cuisine.

Our conversion came one holiday time when, on a sudden impulse, we invited a lady to spend the day with us, and found out that she was desperately lonely for her own people, from whom she was separated by an ocean. We had not known before that at holiday time she often felt this way. We had thought of her as supplied with wealth, admiring friends, and all that life could give. We found that all her friends either went to visit their own relatives or filled their homes with members of the family exclusively. This experience opened our eyes to the fact that we had something worth sharing—the spirit of a beloved home.

After this some of the stiffness went out of our hospitality. We cultivated the custom of Sunday night suppers. It may only be waffles and syrup, or waffles and honey that we serve, but we try always to serve something more than food at our table. Our circle of friends has grown with the cultivation of a greater joyousness and more expansive attitude within our own hearts, and this is reflected in a sunshiner home.

One thing which led to the breaking down of "inhibitions" was the policy of "the open door" into the kitchen. We made aprons of varying patterns and sizes to fit any possible guests. With aprons to fit, the guests are able to come out and help us prepare the meal or clear it away without endangering their gowns or suits. If a mother of a family is visiting us, we place a comfortable

chair before the fire and urge her to keep away from the kitchen and enjoy a good book, but to those guests who are people without homes of their own, it is a treat to share the freedom of the kitchen. This new form of entertaining gave us an incentive to brighten up the kitchen. We bought gayer cooking utensils, smarter curtains, and fresh oilcloths.

We had noticed that young parents with babies or small children were not invited out to visit very often, so we laid in a few toys, a high chair, and some other equipment for entertaining our friends with children. We now have bibles all ready and keep some cereals and other suitable foods on the shelf. Our own joy has been greatly augmented by the fun of entertaining children and giving the mothers a little change.

I do not mean that this was all done with self-conscious intent. I simply mean that in breaking down our habit of extreme reserve we needed at first to make a very special effort. Now we are no more conscious of the effort than one is of the mechanics of a car after one has driven a long time. Truly this plan has increased our joy in our home tenfold.

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CHOCOLATE CRUNCH COOKIES
1 1/2 cup Spry
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 cup granulated sugar
1/2 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 egg, beaten
3/4 teaspoon soda
1 cup sifted flour
1 seven-ounce bar semi-sweet chocolate, cut in large pieces
1/2 cup nuts, cut
Combine Spry, salt and vanilla. Add sugars gradually and cream well. (No work at all with smooth creamy Spry!) Add egg and beat well. Sift soda with flour. Add flour to creamed mixture and mix well. Add chocolate and nuts and blend.
Drop from tablespoon on Spry-greased baking sheets. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 12 minutes. Makes 3 dozen—but watch them disappear! Spry gives wonderful cookies—marvelous cakes and pastry. Use purer Spry for all baking—fry ing, too. (All measurements in this recipe are level)
(Clip and save this Spry recipe.)

IN 6-LB., 3-LB. AND 1-LB. CANS

Homely Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Let others sing of everything exotic and aloof—my little song does not belong outside a simple roof.

Elusive days and curious ways, they may make verses of—but I'll confine each verse of mine to homely things I love:

A hearth, a book, a cozy nook, a corner set apart, a sunlit wall, and—best of all—home in another heart!

Allen E. Fisher

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"Relatively Speaking"

LIKE THE GIRL in the verse on Relativity, who "in a relative way arrived the previous day," I, in a relative way, spent part of today in a country that ceased to exist some months ago.

With some unnamed photographs of Prague that I wished to identify, I knocked on the locked door of the Czechoslovakian Travel Bureau in Regent Street. Then I doubtfully waited. All shut up—no more gay travel tourists querying train connections, hotels, skiing possibilities. All deserted? Not quite. The door opened and the Bureau was full! Or so it seemed, for a few large men can have quite a filling effect on a small space before a counter.

I edged my way through toward the clerk and laid out in front of him my sheaf of beautiful clear views of Prague, that lovely city.

"Perhaps you are so good as to tell me if there is a picture of any of the University buildings among these?"

Hands, it seemed, pounced from every side. Voices in a strange tongue were raised vivaciously.

Then: "Permit me, Mademoiselle. As a former professor of the faculty of philosophy there, I ought to be able to help you." It was a sad-faced giant who spoke with a smile and a bow.

"As a student there, I, too, should recognize the University," he said, and he handed me a searching each glossy print with loving eyes. The photographs passed from hand to hand.

"There is the Karl's Bridge," "There's the street that leads—no, that led to my home." "Yes, and there's the little old shop where I used to buy cakes and chocolates." "Here is the square; is it not fine? What student fights I remember there..."

Strangers. Exiles... No doubt they had gone to the Bureau for information—and I stayed for companionship, for the chance to

hear and speak their mother-tongue in this great, strange city of London. Then came that glimpse of home. No wonder those pictures passed from eager hand to hand, no wonder eyes gleamed brighter and voices rose!

For me, too, these pictures began to live. I was standing on the old statue-lined Karl's Bridge, looking up at the huge palace of Prague, Hradčany; viewing the many pinnacled churches from heights above the city; strolling along the boulevards, or peering down ancient alleys. Surely, if I but craned a little more, such kindly magic would extend, and I would be seeing round their corners, up their steps, into the handsome courtyards.

Then, one by one, with smiling bows, handshakes and good wishes the exiles slipped away—the thin-faced dark man, the handsome student, the smart little business man. The burly, sad-faced professor turned to go, offered me his hand, bowed, and parted from me and the kindly man behind the counter who had presided over this little gathering of wistful patriots. At the door he stopped, looking straight ahead, his dark eyes far away.

At last, breaking on that silence: "Do the pictures make you—homesick?"

He turned slowly toward me, his eyes still distant.

"No. That home is gone. One must look forward, not back—and yet—" He moved uncertainly back to the counter, absently took up a brightly colored booklet, ran its pages through his fingers, stopping at a page of snowy, sun-glinted slopes. "That was my sport, skiing—out there in the snow, with the sun so hot you were sunburnt, dark brown without a shirt. It is so good—" Then he turned and left.

I watched the broad shoulders swing out into our faint November sunlight, the gas-mask box on his hip looking smaller than other people's. He disappeared into the mist and the crowd.

"No, Mademoiselle," the man at the counter recalled me from nostalgic slopes of a far country's snows and from contemplating the mystery of a man's resolves and reactions in face of harsh upheaval in a world convulsed. "The picture you want is not among these of yours, I'm sorry to say. You must go to the Legation. There they are sure to have what you want and be only too happy to help you."

The Legation of the country is in an old house of the grand manner, just behind Buckingham Palace. Today it is sad, deserted. I wait in the faded grandeur of the entrance hall, then in the vast, dimly-gilt silence of the drawing-room. It has been the scene of many an elegant soiree, of balls and diplomatic gatherings. I see the hosts and their guests, in changing fashions of many a decade, pass in and out blithely, with jeweled or feathered heads, going to parties or to be presented at Court. I see, too, the soberly suited men, gay or dignified—the shy errant scullery-maid scuttle out of sight of the powdered footman on a rare forbidden visit to the upper regions.

Then, in nearer days, a stream of anxious faces of people torn by cruel political injustice from families and homes—exiled, bereft, confused.

"Madame," (the Legation touch), "Madame, the Secretary will see you." I rise and follow, rather sweepingly. It is the influence of that "Madame."

The desired pictures are courteously produced. They show the different parts of the University, the great Library in the ancient monastery of the Clementine, the exterior of which reveals both some fine Renaissance and some of the original Gothic. The Faculty of Philosophy is shown in its imposing modern block. Then again the nostalgia of my informant performs its magic and, while turning over many more pictures, I have again the feeling that I am indeed walking beneath lowering castle walls and many-pinnacled turrets.

Soon I take my leave and find myself descending that staircase which has borne so varied a stream of lesser history on its treads. At my heels seems to follow that dejected troupe of disinherited beings, searching—searching for loved ones, for a home, for a country where they may start to live and work afresh.

The doors of the Legation close behind me. Relatively speaking, I return to London, a sand-bagged city, guided by hosts of shining toy-elephant balloons, its pavements, railings, lamp posts whitened against the nightly blackout. London at war—at war that such streams of bereft and frightened exiles of whatever country should no longer be forced to flow to these or other shores.

JAN LAING

Thaw

The running bright light.
The silver-wet thaw
Stream joy on the panes.
In water-quick strains
Robin, starling and merle
Now mimic, and now unite
With gurgle of drains,
And the showers of crystal and pearl
From the strong and bare-boughed swirl
Of the world in the morning's delight.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON

Red Cloth for the Indian Trade

AMONG THE MOST fascinating chapters of the story of weaving as it has concerned foreign trade over the sea-routes are those that deal with the trade goods shipped to barbaric nations when colonial settlements were new. The Indians in this country were eager for red cloth. Indian dyes did not include any red that compared with the scarlet of the European trader. The best they could do was a dull red or crimson. The red flannel the trader carried was treasured for pouches, head-bands and trimmings decorated with bead-work. There is scarcely a record of a treaty or a sale of land in our colonial history, in which so many yards of scarlet cloth did not form part of the gifts or the purchase price. Ready-made coats, and blankets from European factories, were also popular. But the blankets were not dyed bright red, as they are likely to appear in pictures of colonial days. Scarlet was too expensive a dye to waste on a blanket. Red blankets and red flannel shirts did not appear until quite modern times, when the dye had become less costly.

In trade goods for Africa, bandanna handkerchiefs were common, and in early days of this trading they came from India. The British East India Company began early to look out for markets for goods that could be made in India, and brought chintzes, calicoes and the gay bandannas to England. The brilliant printed handkerchiefs made in Madras were imported in great quantities in the early nineteenth century for the Southern trade in this country, being the characteristic head-dress of the women slaves. Long before that, however, they were sent to Africa and to the West Indies. The gorgeous coloring and convenient size made them ideal trade goods for that purpose. From "The Story of Weaving," by LOUISE LAMPREY. (New York: Stokes.)

(We regret that on December 18th, a quotation from the above book was credited to the illustrator, Elizabeth Wolcott, whereas the author is, as noted here, Louise Lamprey.)

Depredation

Before high noon
the gold sun withered all
the pale narcissus flowers
that hoar-frost fingers traced
along the wall.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to The Christian Science Monitor

A FRAGMENT OF ITALIAN VELVET FROM THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

THIS IS A detail of an Italian velvet made in the sixteenth century. The ground is woven with white, blue, and salmon-pink silk and narrow stripes of thin silver. The design consists of velvet, cut and uncut, in blue and pink. In the pattern of undulating rows of semi-fanciful flowers alternating with leaves, the motives are so arranged that they fill the space tastefully and with no sense of openness or crowding.

Under the Novelist's Pen

ALL NOVELISTS who describe (whether from without or within) what is called "society life," are pursued by the exasperating accusation of putting flesh-and-blood people into their books. Any one gifted with the least creative faculty knows the absurdity of such a charge.

Nothing can be more trying to the creative writer than to have a clumsy finger point at one of the beings born in that mysterious other-world of invention, with the playful accusation: "Of course we all recognize your Aunt Eliza!" or to be told (and this has more than once happened to me): "We all thought your heroine must be meant for Mrs. X, because their hair is exactly the same colour."

Of what, then are the mysterious creatures compounded who come to life (sometimes) under the novelist's pen? Well, it would be insincere to deny that there are bits of Aunt Eliza in this one, of Mrs. X, in that...

No "character" can be made out of nothing, still less can it be successfully placed together out of heterogeneous scraps of the "real," like dismembered statues of which the fragments have been hopelessly mixed up by the restorer. The process is more like that by which sham Tanagra statuettes used formerly, I have been told, to be manufactured for the unsuspecting. The experts, having discovered that ancient terra-cotta acquires, through long burial, a peculiar flavour, were in the habit of assuring themselves of the genuineness of the piece by tasting it; and the forgers, discovering this, ground fragments of old Tanagras into powder, ran the powder into one of the old moulds, and fearlessly presented the result as an antique.

Experience, observation, the looks and ways and words of "real people," all melted and fused in the white heat of the creative fires—such is the mingled stuff which the novelist pours into the firm mould of his narrative.—EDITH WHARTON, in "A Backward Glance." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

A Poem Is This

This is less than speaking,
And more than speaking is,
More deafening than cannon,
And less than whisper, this;

Here the worlds are less, now,
Than a little sound
That is a soundless ocean
Wherein all else is drowned,

Save this, alone and lonely,
Whose hushing way it is
To floor the ear with silence
That hearkens only this.

DAVID MORTON

Wiara która wytworzyła cierpliwość

Tłumaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiary Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

WIELU z NAS często przytacza z przekonaniem słowa apostołów wyrzeczone do Chrystusa Jezusa (Łukasz 17:5): "Powiedz nam, co mamy zrobić, abyśmy mogli być podobni do Ciebie." Dobrze jest mieć więcej ufności do Boga, ogólna jednak potrzeba jest mieć więcej wiary w Jego zawsze obecną moc. Dla niektórych wiara oznacza duchowe uspokojenie, które wytwarza pewność, iż wszystko obróci się na dobre i że niema potrzeby troskać się. Wiara jednak jaką Chrystus Jezus wykazał i którą wzbudził w swych wyznawcach nie była jedynie powierzchownym optymizmem, lecz czynną siłą duchową, która lekceżyła choroby i grzesznych, i za pośrednictwem której powtarzają się cuda do których przyczynia się pełne miłości słowo głoszone przez Wiedzę Chrześcijańską.

W "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza z zdrowiem z kluczem do Pisma św.) Mary Baker Eddy pisze (str. 368), "Gdy dojdziemy do tego, że będziemy mieli więcej wiary w prawdę niż w błędy, więcej wiary w Boga niż w rzeczy materialne, więcej wiary w życie niż w śmierć, więcej wiary w Boga niż w człowieka, wówczas żadne materialne czynniki nie przeszkodzą nam leczyć chorego, i niszczyć błędy." Takie zwiększenie się wiary przychodzi tym, którzy w wypadkach leczenia choroby, lub też przez wyłączenie rozterki duchowej zwracają się bezwarunkowo do środków duchowych. Wiedza Chrześcijańska wykazuje jasno, iż leczenie duchowych i cielesnych chorób następuje za pośrednictwem wszechmocy Boga która niszczy błędy. Leczenie za pośrednictwem Wiary Chrześcijańskiej jest oparte na boskiej Podstawie, której miano jest Bóg, i ten który sumiennie szuka Prawdy nigdy nie będzie go miewał z tak zwanym leczeniem z przekonania.

Im jaśniej rozumiemy Boga, boski Umysł, jako Podstawę całego świata, i człowieka jako Jego obraz i podobieństwo, tem silniejsza staje się nasza wiara i większe zaufanie w czynniki duchowe. Ponieważ wiara nasza w wszechmoc Boga jest wypróbowywana w różnych przejawach zła które zdają się zaprzeczać prawdziwe duchowe, musimy się starać zrozumieć Go głębiej by oprzeć na tem naszą wiarę. Apostoł James mówi w swej epistole na początkach kościoła Chrześcijańskiego, a odnosząc się do wypróbowania wiary, oświadczył (James 1:3, 4): "Próba waszej wiary wytworzyła cierpliwość. Pozwólcie jednak jej dokonać pracy, byście się stali doskonałymi którzyście nie chcieli niczego."

Niezliczone wypadki leczenia miały miejsce za pośrednictwem Wiary Chrześcijańskiej. Chrystus Jezus leczył natychmiastowo. Rzekł on trędowatemu: "Bądź czystym;" i jak wiemy "natychmiast został z trądu oczyszczonym" (Mateusz 8:3). Człowiekowi z uschniętą ręką rzekł (Mateusz 12:13): "Wyprostuj swe ramię;" i jak wiemy "została mu przywrócona władza tak jak innym". Nie-

The Faith That Worketh Patience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are some to whom faith means a tolerant, easy-going mental attitude, which believes that everything is going to turn out all right, and that there is no need to worry. But the faith which Christ Jesus demonstrated, and which he awakened in his followers, was not a mere superficial optimism, it was an active spiritual force which healed the sick and the sinning, and which today is repeating these wonders through the loving ministrations of Christian Science.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 368), "When we come to have more faith in the truth of being than we have in error, more faith in Spirit than in matter, more faith in living than in dying, more faith in God than in man, then no material suppositions can prevent us from healing the sick and destroying error." Such an increase in faith comes to those who turn unreservedly to spiritual means for the healing of disease or the overcoming of discord of any name or nature. Christian Science reveals that it is the recognition of the supremacy and allness of God and the consequent nothingness of error, which heals all moral and physical ills. Christian Science healing is based on divine Principle, God, and the honest seeker for Truth will not confuse it with faith-healing.

The more clearly we understand God, divine Mind, as the Principle of the universe, and man as His image and likeness, the stronger becomes our faith and the greater our confidence in these spiritual facts. As our faith in God's omnipotence is tested by the many phases of evil which seem to contradict these spiritual facts, we must seek for a deeper understanding of Him, upon which to base our faith. The Apostle James, referring to the testing of faith in his epistle to the early Christian church, says (James 1:3, 4): "The trying of your faith worketh patience. But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing."

There have been countless instances of instantaneous healings through Christian Science. Christ Jesus' healings were instantaneous. He said to the leper, "Be thou clean;" and we are told that "immediately his leprosy was cleansed" (Matthew 8:3). To the man with the withered hand he said (Matthew 12:13), "Stretch forth thine hand;" and we are told that "it was restored whole, like as the other." Sometimes, however, when we are working out a problem, moral, physical, or financial, there may be a period of waiting, and at such times we need to know more of the faith that "worketh patience." We may need to have more faith in spiritual means of healing. Or we may need more faith in the fact that man is God's reflection. Perhaps we need to be healed of self-will, self-pity, pride, dishonesty, or some other false belief, that is hindering our realization of our true self-hood.

The faith that "worketh patience" is not a passive acceptance of evil, but the joyous expectancy of good. Confidence in the omnipotence of divine Love brings joy and serenity to our patient waiting. Mrs. Eddy also writes of faith (Science and Health, p. 410): "Every trial of our faith in God makes us stronger. The more difficult seems the material condition to be overcome by Spirit, the stronger should be our faith and the purer our love." Such enlightened faith overcomes anxiety, worry, doubt, and fear, and lets patience have its "perfect work." The so-called human mind is impatient. It wants to see results at once. It would dig

up the seed to see if it has started to grow, instead of patiently waiting for the natural growth to appear. True patience is an unwavering confidence in good, a confident trust that "all things work together for good to them that love God" (Romans 8:28). The truth of this statement of the Apostle Paul is being proved today in the experience of countless thousands of those who have turned to Christian Science for comfort and healing. Its application to every problem will be proved more and more as we gain increased spiritual understanding of the law of God, good, and seek to demonstrate it in our lives. Christian Science with its spiritual logic inspires the faith that moves mountains, by revealing God's unfailing love and His ever-present, unchanging power. To have faith in these spiritual facts is as natural as to believe the fact that twice two is four. Thought which recognizes man in God's image and likeness is fearless, faithful, courageous, and strong. Confidence in God, good, is our divine heritage. Armed with such faith, we can rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.)

A Vast Green Stillness

ON EITHER side of the lanes is the forest of bananas, the plants spaced twelve by fifteen feet apart and rising twenty, thirty, forty feet high.

Here and there in this deep jungle of bananas the old stalks which have borne their single bunch of fruit stand up a yard from the ground as they were left after the harvesting; stalks now dry and dead and brown, their sap having flowed back to help nourish the sturdy young "followers" sent up from the roots.

It was not until afternoon that we finally saw the process of cutting which all day had been going on throughout the plantations up and down the lane.

The men, we discovered, go out by twos, the cutter and the backer. The cutter's tools are a twelve-foot pointed stick and a sharp machete. Thus in couples they go through the sections apportioned them, their trained eyes marking at once the bunches ready for shipment by British or American boats. The cutter then sticks the plant a few feet below the bunch, twisting the point, and slowly letting the bunch down within the reach of the backer, who grasps the bud-end of the fruit-stalk, carefully adjusting the bunch to his shoulders; while the cutter with swift, sure blows of the machete severs the bunch, strikes off the excess length of the stem, cuts two fresh long leaves which he places in the backer's left hand, and finally cuts the trunk of the plant down to about a yard from the ground. The backer then trots off with his burden to the roadside, depositing it there, upon one of his leaves, and covering it with the other as a protection against the sun. All is accomplished quickly, dexterously, and so quietly that scarcely is the vast green stillness disturbed, even by the cutting of ninety-six thousand bunches.—From "Colombia—Land of Miracles," by BLAIR NILES, (New York: Appleton-Century.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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Plea Is Made For Bay State Relief Funds

Federal Government's ruling on Civil Service handling of funds hints of jeopardy.

Suggestions that would permit Federal relief funds to continue coming to Massachusetts to augment the State's relief program were made today to the Federal Security Board in Washington, Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, said.

If the Board adopts his suggestions, Mr. Rotch believes, the danger of withdrawal of Federal funds might be averted, as well as the necessity for a special session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Ruling From Washington

The Welfare Commissioner made his statement after he had previously announced that he had received a ruling from the Federal Security Board in Washington that if Federal funds under the Social Security Act were to continue for Massachusetts the work must be administered by Civil Service employees.

The crux of the situation, Mr. Rotch said, is that about 200 of the 312 towns in the State have not placed their town welfare employees under Civil Service. Welfare employees in the State's department and the 39 cities in Massachusetts are, however, under Civil Service. A special act of the Legislature is required to place all these town welfare workers under Civil Service, but the Legislature will not meet in regular session until January, 1941, under the new Biennial Sessions Act.

Exceptions Made Elsewhere

Mr. Rotch said that in similar situations in other states the Federal Government had not forced special legislative sessions to take care of the situation. He hoped that Washington would take a similar attitude toward Massachusetts. However, if there was danger of a stoppage of Federal funds, State House observers believed that Governor Saltonstall might call a special session of the Legislature to pass enabling acts, though he has previously turned down all other suggestions for a special session.

Under the Federal relief funds system the National Government contributes a certain portion of relief money which the states in turn match with their own funds. Massachusetts' Federal relief allotment is approximately \$13,000,000.

Court Practices Under Bar's Fire

Revision of District Court rules to correct abuses arising out of the practice of Justices and other court officials in automobile collision cases had State-wide consideration today as delegates from local Bar Associations met in a Boston hotel. Felt to be a State-wide problem as well as one affecting the City of Boston, today's meeting was called by Stoughton Bell, Chairman of the Committee on Unlawful Practice of Law of the Boston Bar Association.

The practice objected to permits to clients in insurance claim cases to retain Justices of the District Court or the Clerks as counsel, thus giving one party an unfair advantage over the other. The practice drew the censure of the Massachusetts Judicial Council in its recent report.

This afternoon's meeting of the lawyers was expected to result in machinery for revision of the court rules. A resolution already drawn by the Council of the Boston Bar terms the practice a "reproach on the administration of justice in this Commonwealth."

Hanes Best '39 Yale Man

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—The Yale Alumni Magazine announced today that its readers had voted John W. Hanes, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, the "outstanding Yale man of 1939." The runner-up was Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Professor Emeritus of English Literature.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau
Boston and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder tonight, not quite so cold Saturday night; continued cold Sunday; low temperatures tonight near 0 degrees; moderate westerly winds.
Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair in morning and snow flurries in northern portions tonight and Saturday; colder tonight, slowly rising temperatures Saturday afternoon; continued cold Sunday.
Vermont: Snow flurries tonight and Saturday; colder tonight, slowly rising temperatures Saturday afternoon; continued cold Sunday.
Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday; colder tonight, slowly rising temperatures Saturday night, continued cold Sunday.
Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds and broken clouds tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

City	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20
Boston	12	22	New Orleans 23
Chicago	10	10	New York 15
Denver	15	10	Philadelphia 11
Helena	15	10	San Francisco 40
Kansas City	15	10	St. Louis 12
Los Angeles	40	40	San Francisco 40
Miami	61	78	Washington 40
Minneapolis	9	9	

A—7:30 a. m.; B—2 p. m.; C—7 p. m.
B—Maximum, Jan. 18.

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 6:30 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet.
Saturday, 6:54 a. m.; height, 8.0 feet.
Low all vehicles by 7:15 p. m.

Mayor Tobin Seeks New WPA Projects

Mayor Tobin called in his department heads today and asked them to prepare a list of WPA white-collar projects that they could propose in their own departments.

The Mayor pointed out that there are now 2,900 men employed on WPA projects which the city is sponsoring. Within the next four months, 1,016 of these men will be dropped unless new projects are found for them because of completion of work they are now doing. That will bring the total down to 1,800.

Legion Chief For Continuing Dies Inquiry

Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, told Bostonians today that the Dies Committee should be continued as part of the American challenge to subversive elements in this country "that are trying to undermine all those things that Americans hold dear."

Before the Law Association of Massachusetts at a Parker House luncheon, the Legion leader condemned the apathy of Americans toward alien influences going on in this country, declaring that the nation, through legal props, should be made bigger than the alien types such as Harry Bridges, labor agitator on the West Coast.

"It is time," he said, "that something is done to prevent such aliens as Bridges who have enjoyed the benefits that this country affords, for some 30 years, from stirring up labor as he has done. We should have laws that enable us to eliminate such people from the democratic picture."

Mr. Kelly was two hours late in arriving in Boston due to heavy snows in the western part of Massachusetts. But the delays failed to dim his enthusiasm for "complete isolation of the United States, if such isolation is necessary to keep this country out of war."

Asked how he felt about the proposed loan to Finland by this country, the National Commander declared that the Legion "while being opposed to anything that might involve us in war, has regularly praised Finland for its prompt payment of war debts." Thus he implied that the Legion favored the support of Finland against Russian aggression.

"The Legion has strongly opposed recognition of the Russian government," he said, "ever since a resolution was passed by us many years ago. The Legion recognized the menace of Russia then, and it still does."

As for armament appropriations, the Legion leader said that his organization had heartily supported United States preparedness since the close of the last World War but "at that time we were called militarists," he said. Now, he added, the country is beginning to see that national armaments are necessary to "keep us out of war."

Strands of Wool Bind Nations

Enough yarn has been knitted up into warm garments, socks, and afghans for English evacuees, war orphans, mothers, and elderly people, by members of the English Speaking Union, through their War Relief Work Committee, to reach across the Atlantic Ocean, Mrs. L. Tucker Burr of the Back Bay, Chairman, estimated today.

Organized Dec. 1, the Committee reports it has already shipped two large packing cases to England, has two more nearly ready to go. It stresses that its aid extends solely to civilians.

There seems to be no end to the knitters' ingenuity. They use up odd scraps of wool in making afghan squares, and Mrs. Burr says her committee needs odd left-over scraps of wool like these, also wool in skeins, four-ply preferred.



English-Speaking Union in Action
Here Mrs. L. Tucker Burr, of the Back Bay, left, Chairman, War Relief Work Committee, English-Speaking Union, helps wind yarn for knitting for English civilians. With her (right) is the Union's Executive Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Cate, of Cambridge, Mass.

Snow Is Light But Cold Will Keep Right On

Near zero mark to linger over week end — Ski fans happy — Cold in West makes trains late.

It wasn't the snow that bothered New Englanders today so much as the report that the cold wave which has hovered over this region for the past few days is going to linger on.

Weathermen predict that all of New England will be enveloped in more zero temperatures for at least two days. The snow which is falling today will not amount to more than three inches in Boston and vicinity, they say, unless the wind changes into some easterly quarter.

Today's light snow did not seriously hamper transportation systems. Local train, street car, and bus service kept to their regular schedules.

Trains from the West, however, were about an hour late. This was due to the extreme cold weather that has gripped western cities and towns for the past week. Engines used so much steam in heating the passenger cars, railroad officials said, that there was barely enough left to generate rolling power.

Planes on Schedule

Both American Airlines and the Boston & Maine Airways said that they were flying their regular scheduled runs today. Visibility was reported "fair" from here to New York and to Montreal and Caspou, Maine.

Winter sport enthusiasts looked optimistically upon the snowfall, and although northern New England is escaping a large part of it there will be good skiing conditions in these resorts over the week end.

Intermittent snow during the week has given Vermont and New Hampshire ski centers enough to cover trails and slopes. The Boston & Maine will run a snow train to the Eastern Slopes region this week end. Other snow trains will operate out of New York to various New Hampshire areas.

Cape Cod, a region which usually escapes heavy snow falls, is receiving the brunt of this storm, according to James E. Lawrence, State Maintenance Engineer. He reported that four inches had fallen on the lower end of the Cape necessitating the use of heavy plows.

Snow Easily Removed

Mr. Lawrence said that the State Department of Public Works has 300 trucks and 700 men plowing, sanding, and patrolling highways throughout the State. The majority of district offices of the Department reported that the snow was light and easily removed from the highways.

Public Works Commissioner of Boston, George G. Highland has 400 men out removing the snow from the city's streets. Equally as many have been put to work sanding hilly streets and dangerous intersections, he said.

The near zero temperatures in and around Boston have caused harbor entrances to freeze and bottle up shipping.

Likes Talk With His Music



Itinerant Musician
In town to give recital, Jordan Hall, Saturday, Mr. Grainger meets newsmen and poses for portrait

World Wanted Safe for Polyphony

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Percy Grainger, Australian-born pianist and composer, arrived today in Boston today, his first visit in 10 years, and told the press what victory by either side in the European War would mean in the vocabulary of musical composition.

He arrived hatless because he does not believe in wearing a hat. He talked principally about the war, because the interview questions ran that way, and because he got out of Europe only a matter of days before the war was declared. "If it is a win for democracy, it is a win for polyphony," he explained. "If it is a win by dictators, it is a win for homophony."

Such succinct definition of the

outcome halted the interview for the moment until bolder spirits among the reporters suggested that they had not heard the war described in just that way before and would Mr. Grainger oblige.

He would. What he meant, he said, was to point out the difference between a single line melody and a group melody. "Democracy, as expressed in music, is the quasi-individuality of the individual musical voice which forms the harmony with all the other voices. One has to be aware, in music or democracy, of what others are doing."

Victory by the dictators, however, means in musical phraseology, "a controlling melody with subservient harmony," a leading theme emphasized.

Mr. Grainger explained that he

went to Europe last May to collect manuscripts of composers in England, Norway, Denmark, and Finland, because he believed the outbreak of war was imminent. He encountered disbelief on the part of inhabitants, but he gathered a number of valuable manuscripts for the Grainger Museum at the University of Melbourne, as examples of the creative side of music.

He digressed to add that he made the trip for another reason—to find out first-hand what kind of wives marry fellow artists, he said. In order, he named Cyril Scott, English composer, whose wife is an author; John Alden Carpenter; Herman Sandby, Danish composer whose wife writes and paints; Frederick Delius, "the greatest composer of the 20th century, so far," Mrs. Delius is a painter.

Mr. Grainger is equally unconventional in his views on other things. He declares he never goes to concerts, because he derives no pleasure from attending something he cannot discuss while it is going on.

"Silence at concerts was invented by the unmusical."

Musical has made tremendous strides in this country in the past 10 years, Mr. Grainger declared. There are more and better composers. "The presence of a great genius in a country means the people are unmusical."

"The people are crazy about music today," he declared, and called attention to music in the public schools, the increase in musical organizations, and in choral groups, due, in part to the popularization by the radio.

Best known as an authority on folksongs, which he has collected in practically every country in the world, Mr. Grainger now is concentrating on band music. He served in the U. S. Army for two years, in charge of a band music school on Governor's Island, N. Y.

"I learned more music in the army than I did in my whole life. If the war had lasted five years longer I would have come out a first-class composer."

Mr. Grainger plays in Jordan Hall tomorrow afternoon.

Two Lose City Jail Jobs As Housecleaning Begins

Dismissal of James G. Morris, Deputy jailer, and Frank Metz, assistant deputy jailer, at the Charles Street prison was announced today by Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan of Suffolk County as part of the sweeping revision of personnel and management of the institution as recommended in a report by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction.

Mr. Morris had been Deputy at the jail for 20 years while Mr. Metz, who is Mr. Morris' brother-in-law, had been assistant for 10 years.

Commissioner Lyman asked in his report that a saving of 30 per cent in jail operations be put into immediate effect.

In the meantime, City and County Auditor Charles J. Fox in defense of Mr. Lyman's charges that he was partly responsible for conditions at the Charles Street Jail because all expenditures for the Jail are subject to the Auditor's supervision, said that all expenditures at the Jail had been "audited and examined [by his Department] as required by law to the full extent of the facilities of the Department," and charged that it was not him but Commissioner Lyman who had been negligent in not checking up on Jail conditions long before the public scandal arose.

Fox Cites the Law

Citing State laws which require the Commissioner of Corrections to "keep himself informed as to the management and conditions of all institutions under his supervision and control," Mr. Fox said: "Not only the waste which he [Mr. Lyman] dwells on at length but also the shocking conditions which he states have existed at the Jail in recent months would appear to be clearly matters which he as Commissioner of Corrections was required to take cognizance of and to correct."

Closer Check Urged

Urging closer check of the expenditures from the jail's \$250,000 annual budget, the Commissioner recommended several changes to the Suffolk County Sheriff, which the latter said he would study today. Foremost among the changes regarded necessary are:

Immediate discharge of seven jail officials whose salaries total more than \$17,000, followed by replacement in most cases of part-time employees; also ultimate reduction of the force by more than half.

Civil service standards for the personnel.

Strict enforcement of jail regulations, eliminating special privileges, and of discipline and other violations.

Efficient supervision of purchases and the distribution of supplies; that purchases be made through the city's purchasing bureau.

Textile Interests Protest Ban Against Third Shift

Textile mill operators and owners from leading textile centers throughout the Commonwealth appeared in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House today at a hearing called by James G. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to plead with him to refrain from invoking regulations that would require them to eliminate operating on a third shift. The pleas were based on the grounds that the two-shift day would seriously injure the textile industry which was enjoying its greatest spur in a decade.

Commissioner Moriarty said, "I see a very dangerous situation here and the textile industry has started to give me a lot of worry and I feel that I can no longer accept responsibility for the action of certain mills in operating on three eight-hour shifts. When I asked the Legislature," he continued, "to suspend the so-called '6 o'clock law,' which prohibits the employment of women after 6 p. m., I did so on condition that the worsted, woolen, and cotton branches work only on two 40-hour shifts."

Activities Increased
In the last three months, due largely to war conditions, the textile industry's activities have been sharply increased," he said. "With-

made through the City's purchasing bureau.

Use of Boston police in emergency, instead of constant maintenance of a large force of guards.

All Laid to Dowd
Numerous items were overdrawn, reported Mr. Lyman, "and the only explanation received... was that it was Sheriff Dowd's (John F. Dowd, missing since his indictment several weeks ago) orders to have certain things, regardless of whether the budget showed sufficient balance to accomplish the order." Food, which for the year 1939 cost approximately \$40,000, was bought almost entirely from one firm, said Mr. Lyman. He continued: "A wastage of 30 per cent or more has gone on for so many years that it has become ingrained as necessary by some, perhaps, but please bear in mind the poor taxpayer who pays for this 30 per cent wastage, or loses his home through tax sale, or has his own business ruined, with many thrown out of work, before you become over sentimental for those who have been the principal beneficiaries of this gross wastage."

To show that his figure of 30 per cent was "not excessive," the Commissioner cited comparative per capita costs of operation in Springfield and Boston. Springfield, with 218 prisoners, paid \$70.58, he said, while Charlestown, with 271 inmates, paid \$81.61.

Has Gone On for Year

"Many of the abuses with which we have dealt have existed for several years," Mr. Lyman continued. "The late Sheriff Kelher was not active for a number of years prior to his passing. Deputy Jailer James A. Morris, according to his own statement, had charge of the jail, the making up of the budgets during this period."

"The present deputy jailer should be replaced. Cells should be carefully searched and bars tested at least once a week, and at no regular time, and all contraband removed therefrom. I had occasion to remove many things which should not be in cells of sentenced individuals, including civilian clothes."

"The deputy jailer informed us that no receiving slips were kept and that he did not know, and had no way of knowing, whether or not weights, quantities, qualities, etc., of goods purchased were received as billed against the institution."

"Upon questioning relative to bids, the deputy jailer informed us he acted by orders of former sheriffs as to the suppliers. I recommended that all purchases be made through the city's purchasing bureau."

out hesitation and without consulting me, or anyone else, 152 of the 423 mills in Massachusetts began operating on three shifts. "If we are going to operate on three shifts, let us give every mill that right. At present, we are placing shackles on mills living up to regulations by operating on two shifts. I feel I can no longer be placed in the position of breaking faith with the Massachusetts Legislature and at the present moment I find myself in that position."

New Regulations Proposed

Mr. Moriarty then suggested that the mill owners and labor select a committee of their representatives to consider this problem and to formulate new regulations for submission to the Legislature.

The Commissioner was asked by one of the mill owners what action he would take if this suggestion were not complied with, to which he replied, "It is a little premature to answer that question, but I will. My answer is that unless some sort of an agreement is reached here today I will be forced to restrict all plants to the two-shift schedule."

Fred W. Steele, a New Bedford mill operator, stated that he was not in favor of the third shift. Many mills have been forced into such operation to compete with out-of-state mills, he said.

Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland today reinstated 10 cement inspectors and 11 WPA supervisors who were discharged last Tuesday because State Civil Service Commissioner Ulysses S. Lupien believed they should come under Civil Service rules. Since these men had been appointed outside of the Civil Service Mr. Lupien declared their appointment void.

Their reinstatement came when Commissioner Lupien notified the Public Works Commissioner that they could be put back to work on a temporary basis until the question of whether they come under Civil Service is determined by the courts.

21 Back in Jobs Pending Hearing

Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland today reinstated 10 cement inspectors and 11 WPA supervisors who were discharged last Tuesday because State Civil Service Commissioner Ulysses S. Lupien believed they should come under Civil Service rules. Since these men had been appointed outside of the Civil Service Mr. Lupien declared their appointment void.

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Last Monday, on a motion by Councilor Charles I. Taylor, the City Council passed an order requesting Governor Saltonstall to direct Commissioner Lupien not to demand the discharge of these men until their status was established by the courts.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters	Radio—Page 12	Music
Two on an Island, by Elmer Rice. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Featuring Luther Adler, Betty Field and John Craven. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (One week only.)	Metropolitan—Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray in "Remember the Night." 10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Barri-cade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.	Jordan Hall—Joint recital by Homer Humphrey, organist, and the choir of the Second Church. 8:15.
Brookline Village—Mr. Smith Goes to Washington, with Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 2:05, 8:50, 9:15. Also "Hidden Power," with Jack Hall. 4:15, 8.	E. K. O. Boston—"The Phantom Strikes." 10:50 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10. Also "Married and in Love." 12:15, 4:05, 7:55. Stage: Cass Daley, Culinary Bros., Adele, Trent & Sawyer. 1:25, 5:10, 8.	Other Events The Barn, 36 Jay Street—"Awake and Sing," folk drama by Clifford Odets. 8:40. Faelien Pianoforte School, 30 Huntington Avenue Recital by Bernice Baron, Claudia Carchia, Doris Cranshaw, Mary Kacyon, Joseph McKenna, Bernice Mendez and Christopher Zarba. 8.
Consider Yours—With Loretta Young and David Lunden. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 2:55, 8:10.	South Station Theater—"The Virgin Islands." "France's Magnific Line" and Germany's Siegfried Line." "Unusual Occupations." "Fashion Forecast." 1940." latest newsreels and other shorts.	Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance tour on Flemish Paintings by Mrs. Hayward. 11 a. m. At 2, guidance on "A Survey of Glass" by Mrs. Tanner. Copley-Plaza Hotel—Mr. Robert Valeur will lecture for "Alliance française" on "L'Alliance européenne" on "L'Alliance française." 7:30. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Gladys Gleason, pianist. 2:45. Symphony Hall—"Around the World," with Burton Holmes. 2:30.
Just Like a Woman—starring John Lodge and Gertrude Michael. 2:55, 8:10. Also "We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni. 3:10, 6:15, 9:30.	Scenes and Modern—"The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35, 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Eternally Yours." Scenelay: 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 8. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.	Tomorrow Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance tour on Flemish Paintings by Mrs. Hayward. 11 a. m. At 2, guidance on "A Survey of Glass" by Mrs. Tanner. Copley-Plaza Hotel—Mr. Robert Valeur will lecture for "Alliance française" on "L'Alliance européenne" on "L'Alliance française." 7:30. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Gladys Gleason, pianist. 2:45. Symphony Hall—"Around the World," with Burton Holmes. 2:30.
Finch Avenue—"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also "The Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30.	State and Orpheum—"The Heart of the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinee 9:30 a. m., 2:45; evening 8. (Seats reserved evening performance only.)	Jordan Hall—Concert by Percy Grainger, pianist and composer. 7:45.
Keith Memorial—"The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35, 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Eternally Yours." Scenelay: 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 8. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.	Amusement Page News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.	

R. I. Auto Registration Rises; Shore Protection Work Goes On

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—A jump in the number of automobiles in Rhode Island is reported by George E. Beane, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

So far, Mr. Beane announced, 152,965 automobile registrations for 1940 have been issued. That is 14,957 more vehicles than were registered in January a year ago and a larger total for January than has been scored in any previous year.

For the entire year of 1939 there were 178,000 vehicles registered. This total has been increasing steadily since its low point at the depth of the depression and is expected to be topped in 1940.

Rhode Island is changing its "auto-plate year" this year, switching from the calendar year to one that will begin April 1. Motorists whose registrations expired at the close of 1939 were permitted to register their vehicles either for a three-month or a 15-month period. After April 1 the customary one-year registrations will be issued.

More automobiles on the road mean more revenue for the State and Mr. Beane estimates this year's receipts from registration fees will be \$800,000 above the total revenue figure of last year. The State also gets increased revenue from its gasoline tax, other things being equal. The tax was increased from two cents

to three cents a gallon two years ago. The boost was called an emergency measure at the time but the "emergency" didn't pass.

An estimated 650 tons of sand already have been deposited on the shore at Sand Hill Cove by action of the currents, although the State's new series of permeable jetties there are not more than 25 per cent complete. J. Emery Jackson, erosion engineer who designed the jetties, says work on the jetties started Nov. 27.

The State is putting in the new-type jetties at Sand Hill Cove to check a serious case of shore erosion. In the past nine years 100 feet of shoreline has been eroded there.

The erosion stopped as soon as the first few piles for the jetties were in place. New beach now is forming over the boulder-strewn shore and the sand is building up rapidly and moving out seaward several feet every day, Mr. Jackson reports. The jetties are not expected to be finished until March.

The permeable jetties are grill-like devices which utilize a new method and create conditions which let the ocean currents build up the beach. A set of them constructed at Buttonwoods beach last May has pushed the high water mark outward an average of 20 feet and built a broad sandy beach over a mud flat.

'Friends' Helping Many in France

Miss Anne Morgan, General Chairman of the American Friends of France, Inc., is in Boston today to speak to members of the local committee.

Miss Morgan, sister of J. P. Morgan, was organizer of the American Committee for Devastated France at the close of the last war. This committee raised \$500,000 in New England and \$5,000,000 throughout the United States to help France rehabilitate its devastated areas.

Associated with Miss Morgan in the Friends of France are several

Boston women who drove supply trucks for months in the war zone in World War days, among them Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Mrs. Oliver Wolcott, Mrs. Robert B. Almy, Mrs. John J. Rock, and Mrs. John Simpkins.

The Friends of France are trying to help some 60,000 civilians who were required to evacuate Alsace and Lorraine, leaving most of their belongings and means of livelihood behind them.

Efforts of the committee are directed solely to aiding the civilian populace.

Warren Club Wins Ames Competition

A "full bench decision" unanimously awarded the Edward Warren Club of Harvard Law School final honors in the Ames competition held in Langdell Hall last night. The "bench" consisted of Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Herschel W. Arant of the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, and Judge Charles E. Clark, U. S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. This was the first time that a Supreme Court Justice had taken part in the contest.

The finals were between the

Edward Warren Club and the Williston Club. The Williston Club was the only other survivor of three years of elimination contests in the Law School which began with 62 clubs.

The Edward Warren Club members appeared as attorneys in a fictitious case for the mythical Banco de Credito de Spain defending an appeal filed by "Lewis J. Black" involving a contract between "Black" and an alleged agent of the bank. The decision was based upon points in delivery rather than on law, under the rules of the competition.

School Board Championed In Budget Rights

Defense of the Boston School Committee's statutory authority to control its own expenditures was made today by Joseph C. White, Chairman of the Committee, in reply to a report of the Boston Finance Commission urging legislation giving the Mayor an absolute veto over the school budget.

"The School Committee, which is elected by the people, ought to retain responsibility for its expenditures," said Mr. White, who was Chairman of the Commission which prepared the present statutes governing Boston's public school budget. "The present School Committee is as capable of handling this matter as any other, and is perfectly willing to co-operate with the Mayor."

Under the present law, a Mayor's veto can be overridden by a 4 to 1 vote of the Committee. It usually is overridden, the Finance Commission pointed out, because 4 to 1 assent is required for original passage of the budget anyway, and the four "ayes" almost invariably stand together when the question comes on acceptance or rejection of the Mayor's veto.

The Commission proposed that the Mayor be given veto power over any portion of the budget. It argued that the Mayor would always be interested in keeping the tax rate low, and therefore could be expected to keep school expenditures as low as practical.

The Commission also advocated elimination of the present statutory limit on school appropriations, which now stands at \$15,160,000 exclusive of building construction and maintenance. It was found wise to remove a similar restriction on city departmental expenditures, the Commission pointed out.

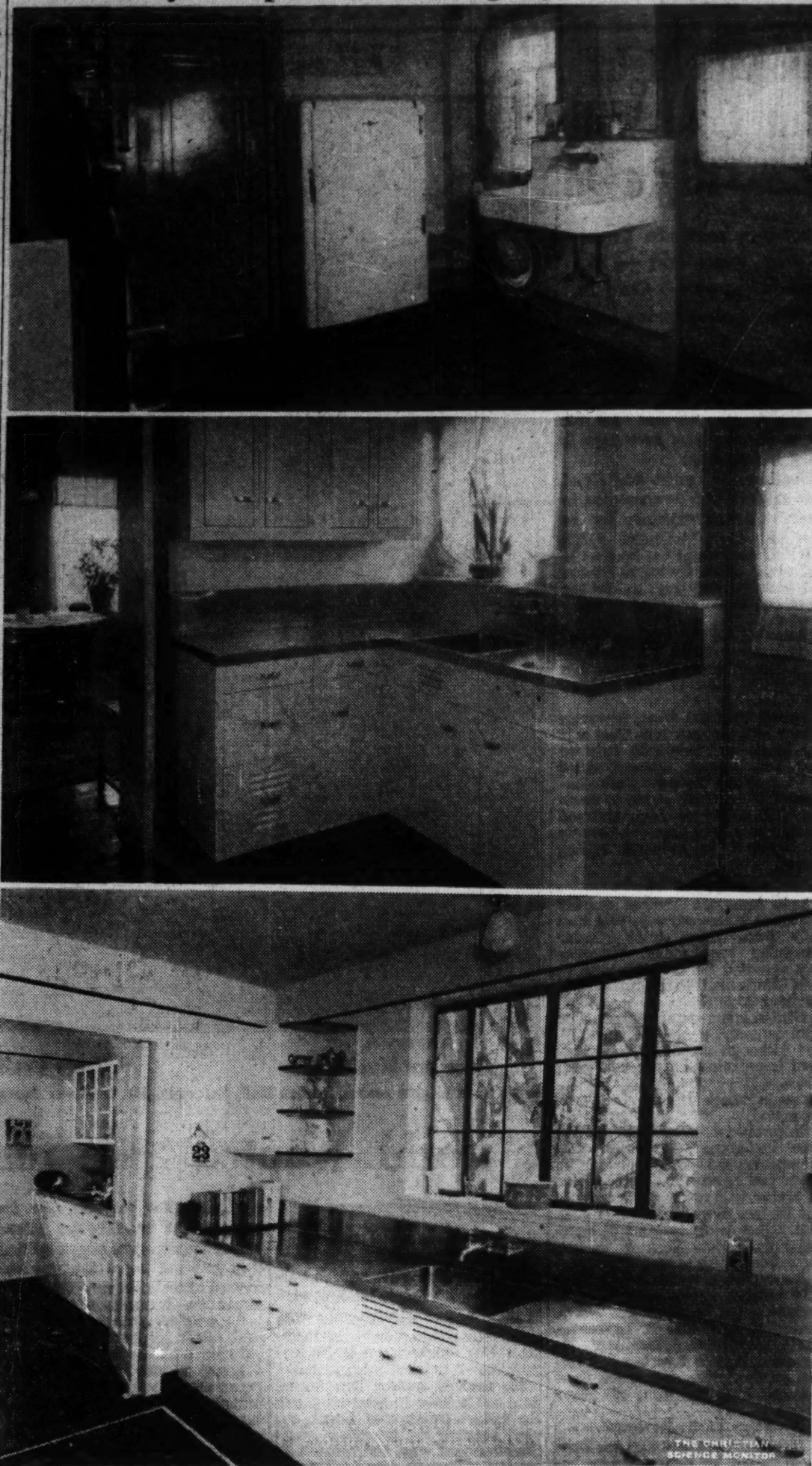
Legislation requiring the Mayor or his representative to attend all School Committee budget hearings was also urged. "Today a Mayor must accept or disapprove a school budget more or less blindly," it was stated. "The School Committee spends months in passing upon a budget prepared by its business manager; but ordinarily a Mayor must accept or reject that budget on information that he hurriedly picks up within a few days, or on prejudices..."

The Commission recommended, finally, that the Committee be required to adopt its budget by April 1, instead of by May 1 as the law now stipulates.

Franklin 'Typo' Elects

At the 118th annual meeting of the Franklin Typographical Society held at the Boston City Club the following officers were elected: Weldon L. Crozman, President; James H. Sullivan, Vice-President; Lawrence R. De Veber, Secretary; William J. Thomas, Collector; Charles H. Phinney, Treasurer. It was the Collector's twenty-ninth election and the Treasurer's tenth. The latter reported \$6,591 paid in benefits last year. A dinner was held previous to the business meeting. Joseph F. Dinneen of the Boston Globe editorial staff was guest speaker.

Beauty Displaces Drudgery in Kitchen



Workshop of the Home Becomes 'A Joy Forever'
Two top photos show the kitchen of a Newton home before and after modernization. Bottom picture is the last word in stainless steel kitchens on Glen Road, Wellesley Farms, home of Mrs. Edwin B. Ide.

Modern Kitchen Lures Family Back Into Old Yankee Custom

The Real Estate Week

A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England families are moving back into the kitchen.

Reverting to colonial traditions that were cut short by the introduction of central heating plants, modern Yankees find that they are spending more and more time in the kitchen, almost forgetting at times that they have dining rooms and frequently finding themselves sitting in the breakfast nook listening to the radio rather than retreating to the living room.

The up-to-date family man need not think there is anything strange about his actions if he suddenly comes face to face with a decision table the evening paper in the kitchen instead of the living room or den. He is merely joining the trend of accepting the kitchen, not as a place of drudgery, oven heat and soiled walls, but as a decorative unit of the home that he now shows to visitors with as much pride as any other room in the house.

Workshop of Beauty

This is no haphazard transition. It is the result of whim. Such companies as the Yankee Maid Products, successor to J. W. Green in Boston, have sprung up as the result of Yankees becoming kitchen-conscious, to help develop the so-called workshop of the home into a planned unit of beauty, cleanliness, and efficiency that almost operates itself, thus releasing the housewife from hours of kitchen routine.

The modern kitchen, according to Mr. Griess, is an objective compound of lower costs; quicker, simpler installation; simplified operation; safer and more positive controls. It is part of the common transition of residential equipment into the "system" category. In other words, products formerly manufactured and sold as individual units are being redesigned and combined for integral performance. That means the home-owner can buy his entire kitchen equipment under planned construction and designing to fit into the allotted space requirements harmoniously and efficiently.

Look at the modernized kitchen, for instance, of George B. Blake of Colchester Street, Brookline. Every cabinet, the garbage receptacle, table, variable shelves and doors are white. All the workable units needed for cooking are pro-

vided in cabinets that form an integral part of the working counter space.

Counter tops are of stainless steel with a silvered finish. The sink is an integral part of the counter unit along with the automatic dishwasher. Linoleum is laid with white trimmings to harmonize with the color scheme. More vivid coloring is obtained by running a papered border around the top of the room.

For small apartments where space is at a premium, there are single cabinet units containing storage space for the refrigerator, sink, cutlery, gas range and vegetable compartment. As a matter of fact, modern insulation has made it possible to build the refrigerator over the refrigerator. Or go into one of those mellowed Old New England homes that look as though they have been in place for more than 200 years and you will usually find that the kitchen has been made as up to date as the car in the garage, for both are necessary to modern living, even though it is taken with a dash of tradition.

Specialized Industry

Planning for a modern industry has become a modern industry in itself. It is a specialized subject like interior decorating that may soon find its way into educational institutions. Some large concerns like the General Electric have large departments whose whole aim is the development of the automatic kitchen. The Griess organization, one of the first in New England to turn its entire attention to the planning of kitchens just as the architect plans the house.

A small house need not always be small. Neither does an inadequately equipped kitchen always have to be inadequate. It can be planned for expansion on a budget program by selecting the proper placing of functions and equipment at the start. Equipment placed at random defeats the chances of ever obtaining a modern kitchen at reasonable expense. Kitchens will be so rapidly outmoded in the future by research and planning that it will pay the new home owner to obtain proper planning at the outset.

That is why Mr. Griess insists that it will pay the New Englander to become kitchen-conscious.

Export Rate Order Suspension Urged

Suspension of proposed rate export rate changes from certain Midwest points to New York was asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a petition filed yesterday by the Boston Port Authority.

The proposed rates are to become effective Jan. 22, unless suspended, in accordance with a tariff filed by Agent W. S. Curlett, representing certain carriers in official classification territory, all east of the Mississippi River.

Under the proposed tariff, cer-

tain rates would be substantially lowered on export cargo moving to New York, but would remain unchanged to Boston. The Port Authority took exception to this as discriminatory, and asked the I. C. C. to suspend the proposed tariff, pending hearings at which the plan would be opposed.

The proposed rates would upset the general rate adjustment which has been in effect for a great number of years says the Port Authority, as between rates to New York, and rates to Boston.

Commodities affected by the proposed new rates are chiefly machinery of various kinds; electrical motors and automobile parts, shipped from such points as Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toledo, and Indianapolis. The Port Authority petition was signed by Walter W. McConkey, commerce assistant of the organization.

Today on Short Waves

Rome—11:30 p. m.—News in English; Quest Night; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 3RC, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; TRF, 9.9 meg., 30.5 m.; London—11:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin, GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GBC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; Madrid—11:30 p. m.—News in English, EAQ, 9.88 meg., 30.4 m.; Tokyo—11:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra, JZK, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.; Berlin—11:30 p. m.—Current Events (English), DXB, 9.81 meg., 31.2 m.; DFC, 6.30 meg., 49.8 m.; Paris—11:30 p. m.—Lyrics, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.5 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Talk (English), DXB, 9.81 meg., 31.2 m.; DFC, 6.30 meg., 49.8 m.; Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.5 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs," Wickham Street, GBC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

55c REGULAR PRICE NOW
WEAR RESIST 35c
SOCKS 3 for \$4

1.65-1.95 REGULAR PRICE NOW
SHIRTS \$1.39
3 for \$4

Charles & David
1.95 REGULAR PRICE NOW
PAJAMAS \$1.59
2 for \$3

ARROW, CHENEY & OTHER
TIES \$1.50
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ALL ROADS lead to RHODES

for fine food at reasonable prices
Prompt Delivery Service

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7700 Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS
CADILLAC CARS
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OIL PAINTINGS of New England, Mexico and the Gaspé Coast reduced.
Now \$10 to \$75
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THE BACK BAY JEWELERS
Since 1895
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
230 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
1940 Ford DeLuxe 2-Door Sedan
We sold this car one week ago. Now offered to you at a \$100 discount, with 1249 Boston (Near Fenway) Road. 5166 Open Evenings Low down payment

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 312 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut
New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 1300kc.
New London—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2:45 p. m., WYLC, 1500kc.

Maine
Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1300kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WGOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 940kc.

Massachusetts
Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1300kc.
Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, 8 p. m., 8:04mc (49.6m), 11:30mc (25.6m); WRUL and WRUF.
Boston—Week days, 1:00 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAL, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, Inc., 12 noon, WNEH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire
Laconia—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Vermont
Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1300kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WBYB, 1300kc.
Springfield—Daily, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave
Massachusetts
Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, 8 p. m., 8:04mc (49.6m), 11:30mc (25.6m); Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11:10mc (25.6m), 11:30mc (19.8m), WRUL and WRUF.
Missouri
Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 8 p. m., WKCA, 26.0mc.
Republic of Panama
Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HPKC, 6.05mc, 49.1m.

West Roxbury Oil Co.
Quality Fuel and Range Oil
Prompt Delivery
24-Hour Oil Burner Service
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Reduced Prices make it worth your while to give special attention to the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Clearance Sales are appearing daily.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500kc-WEEI-500m	690kc-WBZ-300m	1230kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-215m	1500kc-WMEX-300m
8:00 By Kathleen Norris 8:15 "Bully and Betty" 8:30 "In Hollywood" 8:45 Scattergood Baines	8:00 News; music: weather 8:15 "Gene and Glenn" 8:30 "Tom Mix" sketch 8:45 News; music: weather	8:00 News; music: weather 8:15 "Love Myself" 8:30 "The Love Myster" 8:45 "Musical Rendezvous"	8:00 News; music: weather 8:15 "The Lone Ranger" 8:30 "The Lone Ranger" 8:45 "The Lone Ranger"	8:00 News; music: weather 8:15 "The Lone Ranger" 8:30 "The Lone Ranger" 8:45 "The Lone Ranger"
9:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:45 "Amos 'n' Andy"	9:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:45 "Amos 'n' Andy"	9:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:45 "Amos 'n' Andy"	9:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:45 "Amos 'n' Andy"	9:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:45 "Amos 'n' Andy"

Saturday's Programs

500kc-WEEI-500m	690kc-WBZ-300m	1230kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-215m	1500kc-WMEX-300m
7:00 Top of the Morning 7:15 Top of the Morning 7:30 Top of the Morning 7:45 News; weather	7:00 News; music: weather 7:15 "Musical Clock" 7:30 "Musical Clock" 7:45 News; weather	7:00 Organ recital 7:15 News Service 7:30 News Service 7:45 "Young America Speaks"	7:00 "Musical Clock" 7:15 "Musical Clock" 7:30 "Musical Clock" 7:45 "Young America Speaks"	7:00 Studio speaker 7:15 Studio speaker 7:30 Studio speaker 7:45 Studio speaker
8:00 Today in Europe 8:15 "Today in Europe" 8:30 "Today in Europe" 8:45 "Today in Europe"	8:00 Variety Hour; talks; recordings 8:15 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings" 8:30 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings" 8:45 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings"	8:00 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings" 8:15 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings" 8:30 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings" 8:45 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings"	8:00 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings" 8:15 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings" 8:30 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings" 8:45 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings"	8:00 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings" 8:15 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings" 8:30 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings" 8:45 "Variety Hour; talks; recordings"

All beautifully washed, and the flat work ironed

14 LBS. \$1
If you live in Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury, or Jamaica Plain just call Mr. Allen and we'll send for your laundry. You'll like the way it comes back to you.

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20% off
On All Rug Cleaning
Sale Ends Jan. 31st

ADAMS & SWETT
Rug Cleaners
HIGHLANDS 4100—Boston, Mass.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lamson and Hubbard's lovely window display of good looking mannequins swishing around in an assortment of dove gray dinner clothes, with a few Regal Mink wraps thrown in for good measure, intrigued us to the point where we thought we'd better go in and see about how come this sudden popularity of tones of gray . . . but once inside we detoured (this time of our own accord, which is the only time we care for the word or the process!) into the millinery department. Which means that we never did reach the gown section; because our time was taken up in oh-ing and ah-ing those little harbingers of spring . . . hats. Of course all of them aren't little, but there's certainly nothing big about their brand new "pie plate" hats, which are just about big enough for one good serving; if you ask us. Of course, they "flip to the fore" when you wear them, leaving most of your head exposed. Which is quite the opposite in many other hats, which almost cover you up completely. One even had a close fitting affair of felt that came right down onto the back of the head, plus a long long snood piece of straw veiling in a wide mesh. Double protection, or something, and we like it.

While the prices range anywhere from \$10.75 up, it was of course one of their \$20 visions that we put on our list of must-haves. Definitely spring, and completely black. Milan straw, to be exact, in the 1940 version of the good old cartwheel hat, which will probably be with us women forever! The crown, while not too small, looks smaller on account of the generous width of the brim, and around the brim is a swathed banding of black silk jersey, which suddenly darts right through the brim (right where it joins the crown) on either side, and great lengths of the jersey swoop on down past your shoulders. Very dramatic, and we suppose if you're real daring you'll catch it all up and tie it into a bow under your chin. Or at the side. Then of course there were some cunning felt numbers with flowers . . . in colors for wear right now and through the entire spring season. Right on the street floor, and this store, in case you aren't already acquainted with it, is right across from Shreve, Crump and Low's, on Boylston Street. Right handy to the Arlington Street Subway stop.

Get Your Pockets With or Without

Many of the newer frocks and coats around town are sporting the biggest pockets. On the idea of the spacious pockets one used to see on Trench Coats. However, if you want pockets, you can get them without buying a new dress! Because Jordan Marsh sells pockets right on their belts . . . only they call them money-bags. One dollar buys them in colored bengaline, and you can prefer the color of your dress and belt. In dusty pink, a couple of shades of blue, black, and red. At the neckwear department, with a money-bag pocket on either side of the belt.

There's Glamour In These Jackets

Several weeks ago we told you about R. H. Stearns' "Furrie" lounging robes that looked so much like ermine at a distance. At the same time there were also some matching bed jackets there, for around \$13, which we now mention because they're selling them for only \$7.95. They're the best looking things . . . with a wide rever collar. So good looking, in fact, that one of the salesgirls told us the younger generation had been buying them to wear as an evening jacket! Lined, of course, and they are available in white, pink, or blue. Pastel shades of course.

And Don't Forget To Feed the Birds

P. S.—Breck's (at 85 Franklin Street) has those little Chickadee Diners that you hang on trees, for only 49 cents. The idea being that you fill up the holes in them with food the birds like; such as suet, and so forth. Incidentally you might watch little Horace and Ella if they fill it up; we went through the entire winter last year, wondering why the birds didn't flock to our tree- . . . only to find in the spring when we took it down, that our youngsters had plugged up every hole with cheese! You might start getting all your spring things that will need a good cleaning together now; because L. H. Deloz is going to have a special price for just such work in February. We like those cellophane front "See Your Garment" bags they send back your clothes in. And the way they pad their hangers, so that the hangers don't ruin the shoulder line, as so often happens.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Snowfall Puts Winter Sports On Map Again

Suburban hillsides and local golf links this week end will vie for popularity with the trails of the North country, thanks to the generous snowfall today. Sufficient cover had fallen by late afternoon to insure outdoor activities hereabouts for those who take their skiing and snowshoeing less strenuously than the trail runners. Park authorities announce areas will be cleared on public ponds for those who prefer skating. In the outlying towns streets are being reserved for coasting.

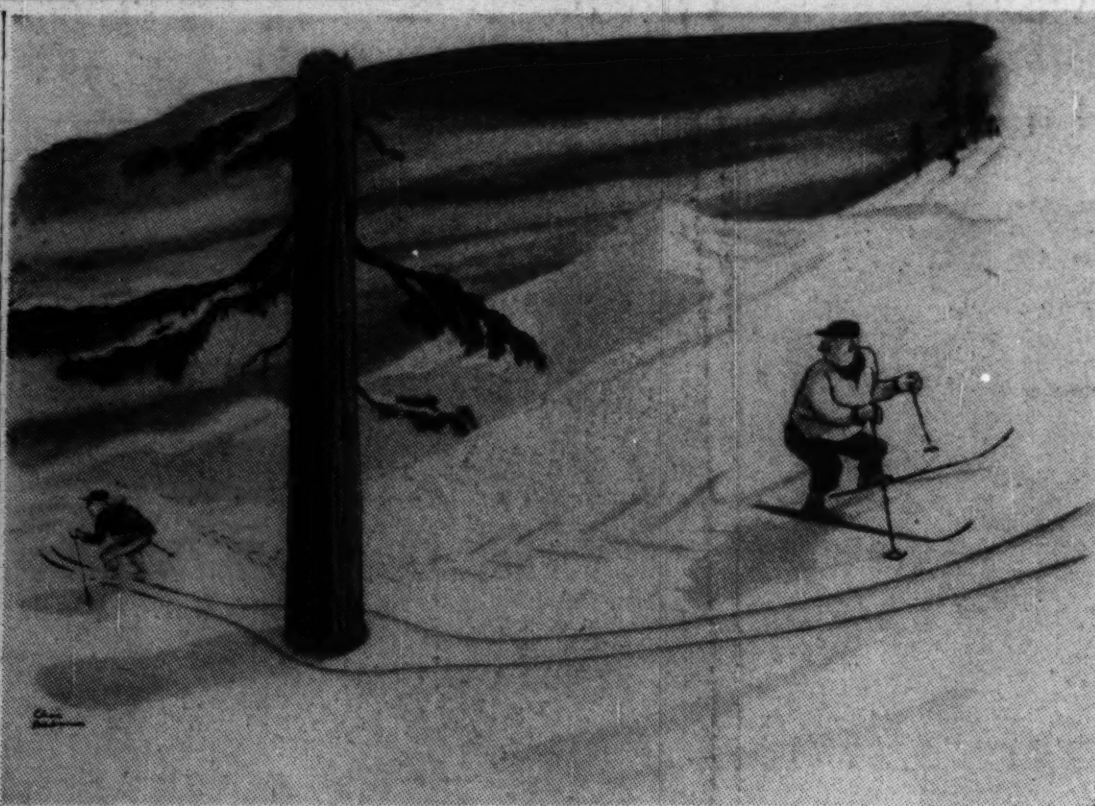
For the enthusiast who likes his recreation away from home, the Winter Sports Committee of the New England Council is co-operating in the issuance this week of its free annual directory of winter sports facilities, the fifth edition of "The Skier's Guide to New England."

Skier's Guide

This 84-page booklet should prove invaluable to New Englanders and to the thousands of winter sports enthusiasts who came from other areas to vacation among New England's hills. The publication is illustrated with photographs which depict New England skiing, racing, ice-boating, snow-shoeing and other snow sports.

The Guide gives concise yet detailed information on the facilities that have made New England the country's outstanding winter sports region. More than 1,000 miles of ski trails are listed, with their location, length, width, maximum grade, vertical descent, exposure, snow coverage needed and classification. For the skier's convenience in obtaining correct snow and weather data, telephone numbers of responsible organizations or individuals are listed for some 200 winter resort localities.

One hundred fifty-one towns and 99 ponds are described in the booklet, appearing first under general information on the region in



Charles Addams, Courtesy New Yorker Magazine

which they are located, and again under a summary listing. Hundreds of open-practice slopes are also described, as well as snow-shoeing trails, cross-country routes, skating rinks and toboggan chutes.

Week End Events

The principal skiing, skating and carnival events scheduled for this week-end are on the route of the Boston and Maine's first "snow train" of the season. The special pulls out of North Station at 8 a. m. Sunday, bound for Conway, North Conway, Intervale, Bartlett, Crawford Notch and Fabyan, N. H. North Conway will be the scene,

Sunday morning of the Eastern Slope Ski Club's invitation club team slalom to christen the new north slope of Cranmore Mountain. Hannes Schneider will lay out the course.

The first of the season's winter sports carnivals opened today in Newport, N. H., and will continue through Sunday, with racing tomorrow and Sunday and the slalom and jumping set for Sunday afternoon. The carnival ball will be held tomorrow night.

Wellesley Carnival

Locally, Wellesley's winter carnival, sponsored by the Wellesley College Outing Club, opens at 7:30

tonight to the rhythm of music filtered out to skaters on Lake Waban. A 50x124 foot rink has been cleared in Stone Cove to accommodate performers who will demonstrate the waltz, tango, and the 10 and 14-step in solo numbers, groups and pairs.

Christine Benedict and Betsy Nichols of the Boston Skating Club will give a free skating exhibition and Polly Budgett will climax the evening's program with a solo number. At the conclusion of this 12-point program there will be general skating until 10 to the music from a radio loud speaker.

Tomorrow afternoon there will be a ski meet on Observatory Hill, ending in a ski chase around the campus. The carnival will close with an "informal" in Alumnae Hall.

Melrose Likes Snow Sports

It's carnival time in Melrose. An Eskimo igloo on the City Hall lawn sets the mood and, beginning next Monday, multi-colored lights and gaily bedecked windows in the business section will add to the carnival enthusiasm.

The 1940 winter carnival of the Mount Hood Golf and Recreational Association will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 27 and 28, and the largest attendance on record is anticipated.

Carnival week gets under way on Monday with winter sports night for members of the Association at the Mount Hood Clubhouse.

Roland Peabody, manager of Cannon Mountain Tramway will present moving pictures of the tramway including some of the big ski events which have taken place at that resort.

On Friday evening the Carnival Ball will be held attended by hundreds of couples dressed in winter sports costumes. Highlight of the evening will be crowning of the Carnival Queen who will reign until the carnival ends on Sunday evening.

Entries from high schools in the Metropolitan Area indicates great interest in the schoolboy meet scheduled for Saturday afternoon. Sunday's program lists ski jumping, figure skating, and hockey with Mary Brown, Watertown High School miss giving a special exhibition on the big jump. Jumpers carrying red fire will leap through rings of fire singly and in pairs.

The climax of the carnival will come late Sunday afternoon when Miss Mount Hood will be named.

Proceeds of the carnival will be given to the Melrose Chapter of the American Red Cross. In the event of no snow the carnival will be postponed from week to week until some arrives.

Available February 1st

Two nice suites of 2 and 3 rooms. Furnished or unfurnished. Well located, sunny and quiet. Full hotel service included. Dignified and convenient address. Reasonable.

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Our SEALRIGHT CAP is the completing link of a sanitary service chain which protects the purity of our milk, from the time it is received from regularly inspected dairies to its final delivery to you.

For your family's sake, insist on CAP protection for all the milk which comes to your home.

WOODLAND DAIRY
WATERTOWN, MASS., MID. 3818

Rise in Bread and Butter Cost Offset by Drop in Other Foods

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Following the prolonged upward trend in wheat prices, and the subsequent rise in flour costs, bakers rather generally throughout New England, including Boston, increased the retail price of bread by one cent a loaf this week. Butter has been advancing recently, jumping about three cents a pound or more within a few weeks, so that one of the staple combination foods for Mr. Average Man, makes a bit larger dent in the family budget this week-end.

But shoppers find things to offset the rise in some costs, such as the seasonal items that are low in price and high in quality just now. Among them are bacon, sausage, pork roasts, and poultry. Bacon can be found in some stores as low as 15 cents a pound, sausage ranges from 23 to 32 cents in most stores, with package sausage held for higher prices, pork loins for roasting as low as 13 cents a pound, and poultry as low as 23 cents a pound for turkeys.

Turkeys Featured

Turkeys, in fact, are being featured in several stores. Some of the big chain stores offer them at 25 cents a pound, and will stuff and cook them for a flat charge of 75 cents a bird. In Faneuil Hall market, prices range up to 38 cents a pound for turkeys of the choicest selection.

Fowl range from 19 to 30 cents a pound, chickens 25 to 40 cents a pound, capons 32 to 40 cents, native ducklings 20 to 22 cents, and geese 25 to 45 cents.

Meats in general show comparatively little change in price this week-end. Beef can be had as low as 27 cents for face of the rump

roasts, and 19 cents for heavy steer rib roast. Not all chain store systems are as low, and many merchants ask considerably more. Leg-o-lamb costs about 23 cents a pound in most chain stores and

up to 30 cents for choicest selections in independent stores.

New Potatoes

In vegetables, new arrivals are reaching the Boston market from the South and West, including new crop potatoes from Florida and California, selling at three pounds for 25 cents. Maine old crop are fetching 45 cents a peck in many places and Prince Edward Island potatoes 50 cents. Native McIntosh Reds feature the apple market with chain stores offering them at six pounds for 17 cents.

Chain store prices for green beans are as low as three pounds for 19 cents, carrots or beets, two bunches for nine cents, pascal celery 19 cents a bunch, cauliflower, 19 cents a head, and broccoli, two pounds for 15 cents.

Honeydew melons are reaching the Boston market from Chile, selling around 75 cents each. Santa Rosa plums from Chile are 40 cents a dozen in the Faneuil Hall sector. Oranges from Florida that peel like a tangerine but differ in flavor, are 60 cents a dozen, and are marked "Chinese oranges."

Lions District Conference Announced

At an inter-district conference of Lions International to be held at the Hotel Touraine on Saturday and Sunday the Boston Lions Club will be host to more than 500 members from other New England States. Dr. Frederick Englehardt, President of the University of New Hampshire, principal speaker at the banquet Saturday evening, will discuss "The Place of Education in Democracy."

A display of exhibits depicting Lions' activities including a demonstration by girls from Camp Allen in Bedford, N. H., summer camp for blind girls sponsored by the Boston Lions Club, has been arranged.

Who Counts Shooting Stars?

(Continued from Page 1)

the problem: Dr. Eric M. Lindsay, director of Armagh Observatory in North Ireland; Dr. Freeman D. Miller at Denison University, Dr. John W. Evans at Mills College, A. M. Risley at Macon College, and Robert H. Baker at the University of Illinois. Between them they have divided up the whole Milky Way and each is counting the stars in his own portion.

Accurate Data Needed

To the non-astronomer it probably doesn't seem very important to know how many stars there are in particular sections of the sky. Today stellar research has reached the point where accurate knowledge of star densities would go far, for example, toward telling whether or not the galaxy to which

our sun belongs is a spiral nebula. Astronomers suspect that it is, but their proof is meager.

So far they can only say that the Milky Way is like a vast "blueberry pancake" occupying a relatively small corner of the cosmos, even though it is a part of the greater "supergalaxy" which includes the Magellanic Clouds, Andromeda Nebula, and similar "nearby" systems. It is sometimes difficult to visualize a cosmos where such a galaxy as our is but one of a million or more other nebulae, all at great distance from the nearest neighbor.

But for all the vast space between galaxies, even the "blueberries" that make up our own pancake are not close together. The nearest of the stars close to our sun is Proxima Centauri, 4.3 light years away.

The first thing to find out, according to Dr. Bok, is whether or not the stars "thin out" gradually as the distance from the sun increases in various directions in the Milky Way plane. Then it will be possible to determine not only whether or not our galaxy is a spiral nebula but whether or not our sun is located in a spiral arm or in the more open regions between the arms.

Cambridge Groups Seek Food Stamps

Cambridge wants the Government's Food Stamp plan of surplus commodities distribution and is telling it to Mayor John W. Lyons today in a petition that also asks the Mayor to call a public meeting to educate those the plan would affect.

This action was the result of a meeting last night called by the Cambridge Conference on Human Needs and the Consumers' Committee on War Prices, at East End Union.

A small gathering, it nevertheless was representative of large groups in Cambridge, ranging from businessmen and civic leaders to everyday housewives and white-collar workers.

Co-operating sponsors were Winthrop C. Adams, wholesale grocer, who sent a letter expressing his complete approval of the plan; Central Consumers' Cooperative of Cambridge; the Rev. F. Havis Davis; Dunbar Associates; Labor Non-Partisan League; United Rubber Workers Local No. 25; and the League of Women Voters.

Clubwomen to Sing

A program of early and modern music will be sung at the annual concert of the Choral Society of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs tomorrow night, at 8:30 o'clock, in the State Ball Room of the Copley-Plaza hotel. The Society will be directed by George Sawyer Dunham.

Free Concert

At Art Museum

The sixth of the series of free concerts, in the Tapestry Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will be given on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, and will consist of songs from the twelfth to the eighteenth century. The soloist is Isabel French, soprano. She will be accompanied on the harpsichord by Claude Jean Chénisson, young Cambridge musician who has distinguished himself by his performances on that instrument in the past few years, and has built his own harpsichord, a reproduction of the kind used by Johann Sebastian Bach and other composers of his day.

The program which these two musicians gave last year at the Museum was one of the most attractive of the season. The year's selections will include an even wider range and a more unusual choice. The music used was all written under the impetus of earlier cultures represented in the Museum's painting galleries, by French, Italian, Spanish and Flemish canvases.

Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum, is to give a group of four illustrated lectures, free to the public, in the main lecture hall, on Wednesdays at 3 p. m., Jan. 24 and 31; and Feb. 21 and 28. His subject will be Florentine paintings in the Renaissance. He is known throughout the world as an expert on Italian paintings, and his books, particularly those on the Siennese school, are widely read.

N. H. Game Board Head To Cancel Resignation

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 19 (P)—Gov. Francis P. Murphy yesterday asked Philip E. Morris, chairman of the State Fish and Game Commission, who recently was fined for fishing in closed pond, to withdraw his resignation.

Mr. Morris said he was unaware that the dates of closed season had been changed by other members of the Commission. He indicated he would withdraw the resignation, tendered after his arrest.

ARMONT INN
Practice slopes in front of inn. Near ski schools, buses and trails. Game Room, wonderful food and an atmosphere of friendly informality. 7 miles north of Plymouth. WEST CAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE NORTHFIELD CHATEAU
EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.
A Winter Vacation for All! Skiing, Snow Fun, Campfire Dinners, Indoor Entertainment. Serene Living, Traditional New England Hospitality. A. Gordon Moody, Manager

WINTER SPORTS AT THEIR BEST
Telephone Ahead

You're looking ahead—planning ahead—for a perfect week-end of skiing, tobogganing or skating. Reports are doing everything possible to accommodate everybody. But "first come, first served"—so, why not make sure your week-end of winter sports will be really perfect by telephoning ahead. Out-of-town calls are especially cheap evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND DAY
Night and Sunday
HANOVER, N. H. 80¢ 40¢
LACONIA, N. H. 65¢ 35¢
SUNAPEE, N. H. 70¢ 35¢
LANCASTER, N. H. 95¢ 50¢
LITTLETON, N. H. 90¢ 50¢
PLYMOUTH, N. H. 75¢ 40¢
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A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50¢ or over.
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Softer, more absorbent
HOUSEHOLD USE

Baseball Crowding Out Professional Football in California Sport Circles

Movement Afoot to Establish New Class C League for Farm

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Professional football may still be in the air here, but it is fast giving way to baseball, with the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast League at San Diego this week getting headlines. Of chief interest among horse-holders is the movement to establish a State League for Class C ball under the wing of the Class AA circuit. As a result of maneuvering at San Diego this week, the question of whether the new league is to start this year or next will be settled on Jan. 23 in a special meeting in Bakersfield, one of the towns bidding for a team.

Three Are Ready

Also to be decided is the number of teams in the new league. Three are practically ready to go, and it is a question whether any more towns could get teams organized and outfitted with proper uniforms and parks in time to start this season.

The desire of some AA clubs to get C teams started as farms may be enough to line up a fourth for a four-team 1940 circuit, to be enlarged in following seasons to six or eight.

The Angels, who already have the Biscuits, Ariz., and St. Joseph, Mo., clubs available as farms, are in favor of waiting at least until

1941 for a six-club C league. This may be just a bargaining point, to be traded for other favors. The Hollywood Stars are particularly anxious to get the necessary fourth team.

Other Towns Likely

The towns with plans for C clubs already to start this season are Bakersfield, Santa Barbara, and San Bernardino. Present plans indicate that the Stars would back Santa Barbara, the Angels San Bernardino, and the San Francisco Seals would back Bakersfield. Other likely towns are Riverside (for San Diego), Fresno (for Sacramento), San Jose and Merced—these latter two for good measure.

Since six of the Pacific Coast League's eight teams are in California, the other two teams, Seattle and Portland, must solve their own farm problem in Oregon or Washington or elsewhere.

Shaughnessy Play-off

Business at the annual meeting in San Diego included: continuation of the Shaughnessy play-off system in spite of a ruling from Minor League Commissioner Bramham which might have thrown out this coast feature; adoption of a uniform price of 25 cents for each "tax" ticket on all passes to League games—how to such deadheads as season-pass holders and women who in the past had many "free" privileges; permission for the League to hire a "ninth full-time umpire," to eliminate emergency hirings; announcement that the San Diego club has not been sold, as rumors had it, but will be managed this season again by the executors of the will of the late Bill Lane, veteran club owner who passed on last year.

Among the college football stars of the Pacific Coast who are playing pro ball in such mid-winter games as the Jan. 21 contest at Gilmore Stadium between the Los Angeles Bulldogs and "Kenny" Washington's California College, are the Bruin "genial" Rose Bowl championship players from

28-Game Card Drawn for Iowa Baseball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—A 28-game schedule, with half of the games at home, has been drawn for the University of Iowa's 1940 baseball team. Coach Otto Vogel has announced.

With three more games than last year, the 1940 card also contains more home games than schedules of recent years. The Hawkeyes will defend their conference championship by playing a dozen league contests.

Opening earlier than ever before, the team will make a southern tour for six games in Louisiana beginning March 18. Most of these affairs will occur during the university's spring vacation.

Iowa will play half of its conference games on the home diamond and also will meet Bradley Tech, Luther, Michigan State, and Western State Teachers of Michigan at home.

This is the complete 1940 schedule:

March 18, 19, 20—Southwestern Louisiana Institute at Lafayette, La.; 21, 22, 23—Louisiana Tech at Ruston, La.; 24, 25—Bradley Tech at Iowa City.

April 6, 6—Luther at Iowa City; 10, 11—Purdue at South Bend; 12, 13—Michigan State at South Bend; 14, 15—Michigan State at South Bend; 16, 17—Michigan State at South Bend; 18, 19—Michigan State at South Bend; 20, 21—Michigan State at South Bend; 22, 23—Michigan State at South Bend; 24, 25—Michigan State at South Bend; 26, 27—Michigan State at South Bend; 28, 29—Michigan State at South Bend; 30, 31—Michigan State at South Bend.

William Lawson Little, Jr., one-time British and U. S. amateur champion, led survivors of the 36-hole trials into the match play competition.

Medalist and already winner of \$325, as the result of topping the field with a 70-69-139, Little drew Willie Goggin, husky San Franciscan as his first opponent.

In his most recent showing, plus his victory in the Los Angeles open two weeks ago, the stocky young pro from Bretton Woods, N. H., was the favorite to take Goggin into camp. The latter qualified with a 147.

Good in Match Play

Little is first- and foremost a match play competitor, a type of golf where one may take a 15 on a hole yet wind up as the match winner. Goggin thus far has not shown much ability in this kind of game.

Five former winners in the 10-year history of the San Francisco open clubbed qualifying positions out of the par-72 course. They were Dick Metz of Oak Park, Ill., 1939 winner; Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.; Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, who won the Oakland open last week; Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Little.

Wood, drawn with Little in the upper bracket, qualified with a 142 and faced W. A. "Lefty" Stackhouse of Seguin, Texas, in this morning's first round. Stackhouse got in with a 148.

In the lower bracket, Demaret, second low qualifier with 141, squared off with Charley Sheppard, Oakland, Calif., entry in with a 147.

Metz, also in the lower group, reached the match play with a 144 and his opponent, John DiFlaure of Los Angeles qualified at 140.

McSpaden in

McSpaden and his first round rival, Joe Brown of Des Moines, Iowa, each came through with scores of 148.

Mrs. Harb Wins

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 19 (P)—Mrs. Helen Hicks Harb, Long Island, N. Y., professional, captured the fourth women's titleholder's golf championship here yesterday with a 72-hole score of 336.

A 20-foot putt on the home green enabled her to beat out Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., by a stroke.

Miss Dettweiler, leader by two strokes at the end of 54 holes, saw her game go to pieces on the long fifteenth, where she three-putted. She finished with rounds of 39-45 for a final day medal of 84, three blows more than Mrs. Harb's 81.

Third place went to Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., who had a total of 349 for the 72 holes.

Bryant Unsigned

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 19 (P)—Clay Bryant said today he had returned his unsigned 1940 contract to the Chicago Cubs.

"The contract called for a cut bigger than the raise I received in 1939," Bryant said at his winter home north of here.

Still tanned from a recent 17-day stay at Hot Springs where he worked out kinks in the pitching arm that troubled him last season, Bryant said he might visit Owner P. K. Wrigley at Chicago to discuss terms.

Pupil and Teacher Coming



Wide World; Keystone
Taisto Maki (left), Finnish distance runner who will make several appearances in the United States in behalf of Finnish Relief Fund and Paavo Nurmi, who held the distance marks before Maki and who will accompany and manage the newcomer on the American tour.

America Will See Nurmi's Superior in Taisto Maki

BULLETIN

LONDON, Jan. 19 (P)—Reuters (British news agency) said in a Helsinki dispatch today that Taisto Maki, holder of five world running records, had been slightly wounded by a shell splinter at the front. He was expected to recover quickly, Reuters said.

The Finnish Consulate in New York and Dan Ferris, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, said they had no information of any change in Maki's plans. Ferris said the Consulate had informed him today Maki and Nurmi would leave Helsinki Jan. 23 and by Clipper from Lisbon on Jan. 27, arriving in New York Jan. 29.

Robert K. Shellaby

Although America has never seen Taisto Maki and only the close followers of track are familiar with his name, Finnish critics are calling him the greatest distance runner of all time. Such a statement, of course, covers an immense territory and causes eyebrows to raise, particularly when it is recalled that a fellow named Paavo Nurmi was lapping the field just a few years ago.

But already Maki has smashed all of Nurmi's standard world records. He broke four last summer, and you can't fool the stop watch. In sports, opinions are sometimes exaggerated by the enthusiasm which comes with a new personality, but not even the most radical could be more convincing than the intricate little timepiece that ticks away precious seconds—seconds which seem like hours when the tape is in sight.

At any distance from two to 10 miles, Maki is unbeatable. His sensational times prove that, when in top condition, he could have defeated the great Nurmi at his height. To those who saw Paavo when he toured the United States in 1925, this is indeed incredible. The "Flying Finn" made the times of that day throw away their watches. His amazing record-breaking feats packed arenas wherever he went. And yet, as we said before, you can't fool the stop watch, and Maki has the second hand to testify that he runs between two and 10 miles faster than the "Flying Finn."

Much interest in Taisto Maki is being stimulated at this time, because in a short time he will make a tour of the country as part of the Finnish Relief Fund drive. The runner was in the trenches, but Finland decided that he could do more for his country by earning dollars over here, than he could manipulating implements of war over there. So Maki took his spiked shoes out of the moth balls and looked toward the United States for a tour that may eventually make him the leading figure in sports.

Offer Competition

It is conceivable that Maki, after several weeks of training in California, will lower more world records on our boards. This country can offer first class competition in runners like Don Lash, Greg Rice, Walter Mehl and perhaps Glenn Cunningham, who may soon forget about the mile and go for the longer distances. But once he becomes acclimated, the Finn will probably leave our boys to battle for second place.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 18

Missouri 42, Kansas 31.
Baylor 33, Baylor 24.
Lewiston Normal 26, College of Idaho 24.
North Montana 48, Eastern Montana 28.
East Texas Teachers 44, Stephen F. Austin 21.
Georgetown (Ky.) 51, Kentucky Wesleyan 32.
Marquette 33, Ripon 27.
Midland 40, York 27.
Youngstown 63, West Liberty 51.
Baylor 33, Baylor 24.
Ashland 53, Kent State 36.
West Virginia 51, West Virginia Wesleyan 44.
Oakland City 55, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 41.
Westminster (Pa.) 60, Geneva 44.
West Virginia 51, West Virginia Wesleyan 44.
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West

Low	Stocks & Divs	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
	in Dollars	in 1000s				Chge
14	So P Rico (1/4)	1 23	23	16	23	
14	So Grey L (1/2)	1 16	16	16	23	Jan 17
14	So Cal Ed (1/2)	1 20	20	20	20	- 1/2
10 1/2	Southern Pacific	28 13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	
11 1/4	Southern Ry	12 17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	
15 1/2	Southern Ry pt	2 30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1/4
34	So Ry&M Co ct(4)	1 37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	Jan 15
1 1/2	Spaulding (AG)	10 3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	Jun 29
2 1/2	Sparks Withing	3 2 1/2	2	2	2	- 1/4

36	Spent & C	1	61½	61½	61½	Jan 11
37	Spent & C (10g)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jan 11
38	Sperdy C pr	1	43½	43½	43½	1½
39	Sperdy M (10g)	3	30½	29½	29½	Jan 18
40	Sperdy M (10g)	14	9½	9½	9½	1½
181	Square D (1½g)	2	106½	106½	106½	1½
182	Stand Br (10g)	230	7½	7½	7½	1½
41	Stand B pr (4½)	2	106½	106½	106½	1½
42	Stand B pr (4½)	2	106½	106½	106½	1½
43	Std Gas 84 pr	198	5½	3½	3½	-2½
44	Std Gas 84 pr pt	15	10½	10½	10½	1½
1137	Std Gas 84 pr	15	10½	10½	10½	1½
221	Stand Oil C (1a)	56	25½	23½	23½	-3½
222	Std Oil Ind (1a)	72	26½	26½	26½	1½
38	Stand Oil N.J (1a)	18	44½	44½	44½	1½
2018	Stand Oil N.J (1a)	2	21	21	21	1½
65	Sterling F (30g)	6	80	80	80	1½
66	Stewart W (1g)	4	8½	8	8	1½
67	Stockey Br	3	5½	5½	5½	1½
81	Stewart W (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	1½

43%	Stunedeal (C)	23	9%	9%	9%	
51%	Sude Oil (1)	1	56%	56%	56%	- 1%
75%	Super (1.180)	2	11	10	10	1%
19%	Superheater(1/2)	2	25	25	25	- 1%
14%	Superior Oil	4	2%	2%	2%	- 1%
10	Superior Steel	1	14%	14%	14%	
22%	South Pac (1.200)	3	20	20	20	Jan 17
5%	Sweets Co of Am	7	7	7	7	Jan 17
17	Swift & Co (1.201)	3	22%	22%	22%	
24%	Swine (2.12)	2	11	11	11	Jan 18
41%	Syring-Gild xx	3	8	7%	8	Jan 18
3%	Syring-Gild xw	2	6			
T						
41%	Tallent (1.0e)	1	51%	51%	51%	Jan 16
3%	Telacourt (1.0e)	1	4	4	4	Jan 16
4	Tenn Corp	1	6	6	6	
81%	Texas & Pac Ry	12	12	12	12	Jan 11
2	Texaco Corp (2)	17	44	44	44	

7	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	2	24	33%	34	+ 1/2
7	Tex P C&O (A40)	2	6 1/2	8	8	Jan 18
5 1/2	Tex P L T (10g)	1	5%	5%	5%	- 1/2
15%	Thatch Mfg (1a)	2	17	17	17	Jan 12
38	Tha cv pf (3.60)	3	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	Jan 5
34	The Fair	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Jan 12
2 1/2	Thermoid Co	4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	Jan 18
2 1/2	Third A S Co	3	3	3	3	Jan 17
2 1/2	Thompson (JR)	2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	Jan 17
17	Thomp Pr (1)	1	29 1/2	29	29 1/2	+ 1/2
1 1/2	Thompson-Star	5	2	2	2	- 1/2
7 1/2	Thompson-S pf	1	18	18	18	
9 1/2	Tide W A (Sg)	7	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2

53	Tide W pr(4½)	3	93½	93½	93½	Jan 17
10¾	Tim-Det A (2g)	7	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ¼
24½	Timken (216g)	2	47½	46½	47½	+ ½

6	Transamer (1/2)	2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	+ 1/2
8 1/4	Trans & Am	2	3 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
5 1/8	Transue & Will	21	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
				7		- 1/2
	Tri-Cont Corp	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
7 1/4	Tri-Cont pt (8)	1	79	79	79	Jan 15
3	Truax-Traer C	2	5	5	5	Jan 18
1 1/2	Truscon Steel	2	10	10	10	Dec 6
13 1/8	Twenty C-Fox	2	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/8
19 1/4	Twen C-Fpt (1 1/2)	6	25	25	25	

74	Twin City Map 1	1	23%	23%	23%	Jan 17
75	Twin Co's (2)	6	93%	93%	93%	+
U						
74	Uien & Co	5	1%	1%	1%	+
74 1/2	Underwood (2)	3	39%	39%	39%	Jan 18
75	Union Bag & P.	6	13	12%	12%	+
75 1/2	Union Bag (2)	14	81%	81%	81%	+
76	Union C (2)	16	16%	16%	16%	+
76 1/2	Union C (2)	16	16%	16%	16%	+
77	Union Pacific (6)	4	93%	93%	93%	+
78	Union Pac p (4)	9	86%	85%	85%	- 1/4
78 1/2	Union C (1.2004)	7	23%	23	23	-
79	United Air Lines	51	15%	15	15%	+
80	Unit 1 Air (2g)	83	46%	45%	46	+1 1/4
84 1/2	Unit 1B (1)	3	15%	15%	15%	Jan 18
82	United Carb (3)	2	57%	56%	57%	+
83	United Carb (3)	2	57%	56%	57%	+

2	United Corp	22	22%	22%	22½ + ½
30½	United C pf (3)	12	38½	38½	38½ - ½
4½	United Drug	6	5½	5½	5½
4½	United Dy wood	1	4½	4½	4½ Jan 17
3½	United Elec Coal	7	4½	4½	4½ Jan 18
53½	Unit E&F (2½g)	1	33	33	33
2½	United Fruit (4)	1	84	84	84 + ½

1	United Gas (1)	20	14%	14%	14%	—	1/2
10	United Gas pf(5)	2	115%	115%	115%		Jan 18
3%	Unit Mer & Mfr	3	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	1/2
3%	United Paperbd	1	5	4%	4%		Jan 16
7%	US & For Sec	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2		Jan 18
5	US & For pf (6)	1	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2		Jan 18
5 1/4	US Freight (1/2g)	3	9	8 1/2	9 1/2		Jan 17

1%	US Gypsum (2a)	2	85	85	85	+ 3/4	
1%	US Hoffman M	1	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8		Jan 18
3%	US H M pf (2 1/4)	1	30	30	30		Dec 26
3 1/2%	US Ind Alcohol	6	22 1/2	22	22 1/4		Jan 18
3 1/2%	US Leather	4	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	+ 1/8	
5%	US Leather A	5	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4		
	US L...						

24%	US Lean pr (2)	3	70	70	Jan 15
24%	US Pipe & F (pr)	5	373 $\frac{1}{2}$	363 $\frac{1}{2}$	374 $\frac{1}{2}$ +1 $\frac{1}{2}$
24%	US Play Cld (2)	2	35	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 +1
24%	US Real & Imp	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
24%	US Rubber	42	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	-1 $\frac{1}{2}$
24%	US Rub 1 pt (12g)	2	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ +1 $\frac{1}{2}$
24%	US Smelt (1e)	2	63	63	Jan 15
24%	US Snc 1r (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ g)	1	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
24%	US Steel	104	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ +1 $\frac{1}{2}$
24%	US Steel pt (7)	1	117	117	117

US Tob (176g)	3	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
United Srockyds	4	2½	2	2	— ½
Un Stock pf (.70)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jan 15
United Stores A	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ½
Unit St pf (6½d)	1	54	54	54	
Univ Cycl (1g)	1	14	14	14	Jan 18
Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	67½	67½	67½	— 1

V-W					
1/2	Vadeco Sales	1	1/2	1/2	1/2 Jan 18
1/2	Van Raalte (2a)	3	37 1/4	36 3/4	37 1/4 Jan 17
1/2	Vanadium (1g)	2	30 1/2	30	30
1/2	Vick Chem (2a)	2	45	44 1/4	44 1/4 Jan 15
1/2	Victor CW (1.40g)	2	29 1/4	29	29 1/4 + 1/2
1/2	Va-Caro Chem	1	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4 Jan 18

1/2	Va-C Ch 1/2 pf	1	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	Jan 17
1/2	Virginian Ry	3	47 1/4	47	47	Jan 15
3/8	Vir Ry pf (new)	1	33 7/8	33 7/8	33 7/8	
3/4	Wabash Ry	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	Jan 11
1/2	Wabash pf A	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Jan 15
1/2	Waldorf S (.60g)	3	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	Jan 18
1/2	Walgreen (1.60)	3	20 3/4	20 3/8	20 3/8	Jan 18

	Warp w (4½)	2	95	95	95	Jan 17
34	Waik H G & W (4)	1	34½	34½	34½	— 14
34	Walker pf (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 18
	Walworth Co	7	5½	5½	5½	— 14
	Ward Baking A	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 15
14	Ward Baking B	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 18
21	Ward B pf (1½d)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan 17

1/2	Warner Bros Pic	8	3 3/8	3 1/2	3 3/8	
3/4	Warren Bros.	1	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	Jan 18
1/4	Warren Br cv pt	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Jan 13
1/4	War F & P (2a)	2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	Jan 18
3/4	Waukesha M (1)	1	19	19	19	Jan 13
1/2	Wayne P (1/2e)	1	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	Jan 17
7/8	Webster Eisen	1	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	+ 1/8
	Wesson O & S	2	25 1/4	25	25 1/4	+ 1/4

1/4	Wess O&S pf (4)	6	20	70	70	—	1/2
1/2	WVa P&P (.05e)	1	17	17	17	Jan 18	
1/2	West PP pf (4 1/2)	1	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	Jan 17	
1/2	West Auto (2a)	2	35	35	35	Jan 18	
3/4	West Maryland	5	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4		
1/2	West Mary 2 pf	1	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	Jan 16	
1/2	West Pac pt	2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	Jan 13	

1/2	West Union Tel	5	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	+	1/2
1/2	West Air B(%g)	7	24 1/2	24	24 3/8	+	1/2
1/2	West E&M (3 1/2g)	10	108 1/4	104	107	-	3/2
1/2	West El Inst(1g)	1	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4		
1/4	Westvac Chi(1a)	2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	-	1/4
1/2	Westvac pf (1 1/2)	5	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 1/2	-	1/4
3/8	Wheeling Steel	6	27	26 3/4	27	+	1/2

Wheel St p f	1	80	80	80	Jan 27
Wheel P pf (5)	2	68	67½	68	-1½
White Dent (.60)	1	9½	9½	9½	-¾
White Motor	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	-¼
White Rock (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 18
White Sew Mach	10	5½	5½	5½	
White Sew M pf	1	40½	40½	40½	Jan 12
White Sew m pf	1	21	21	21	Jan 18

White pf (2e)	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Jan 10
Willcox (.10e)	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Jan 12
Willys-Overland	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Jan 18
Willys-Over pf	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Jan 17
Wilson & Co	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Wilson \$8 (2 1/2d)	1	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 3/4
Woodward Iron	6	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	Jan 18
Woolworth (2.40)	17	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1 1/2

Worth P&M	4	19½	19	19½	+ ½
W P&M cv pr pf	1	44	44	44	Jan 18
W P&M pr pf	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Jan 11
Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	86	86	86	Jan 18
Y—Z					
Yale & T (.60a)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½

Yellow Tr C	13	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Young Spr & W	1	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Young Sh & T	21	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	+ $\frac{1}{4}$
Y S & T pf (5 $\frac{1}{2}$)	1	86	86	86	Jan 15
Young St D (1g)	24	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Zenith R (1g)	3	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan 18
Zonite Products	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$

dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (u) undistributed dividends paid last year; (e) declared or earned for this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (s) stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared for this year; (w) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (i) issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the date at which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Ex-

Commerce and Finance

Educator Hits Buying Beyond One's Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 19.—Buying beyond one's means was sharply criticized by Prof. William G. Sutcliffe, Department of Economics of Boston University, in an address to the Conference on Consumer Credit at the University of Michigan School of Business Administration here today.

Professor Sutcliffe pointed out that nearly two-thirds of the nation's population borrow money to spend for non-productive purposes. "I am old-fashioned enough to define overbuying as buying beyond one's means for unnecessary things," he said.

"We should always remember that debt, unless used productively, cannot increase the national income and therefore the problem of deficit financing of two-thirds of the consumers is not solved by the unwise extension of credit," Professor Sutcliffe continued. "Man is entitled to a comfortable standard of living, but that standard should be for tomorrow as well as for today, and hence the consumer credit extended to anyone should be within the means of the debtor to pay without undue impairment of consumption during the period of the loan."

The practice of small loan companies in hiding costs of borrowing from the debtor was cited by the Boston University professor as one of the important difficulties in present day credit. He declared that far too little is known by the borrower about the effective interest rates that they pay. Budget balancing is just as important for the individual as for the nation and therefore unwise borrowing should be discouraged, Professor Sutcliffe asserted.

A member of the Consumer Credit Institute's National Advisory Committee, Professor Sutcliffe is director of the graduate division of the college of business administration, and associate director of the University's Bureau of Business Research.

Professor Sutcliffe summarized the statistics he presented to show that:

Consumer credit enables 60 per cent of the people to live beyond their immediate means.

Consumer credit has undoubtedly, by unwise extension, permitted people to live permanently beyond their means.

Consumer borrowings may be classified as "emergency" and "general," and that each presents a different problem.

Credit facilities, with reference to type, are adequate for the existing needs.

Credit risks differ in the consumer field; hence there is justification for rate differentials.

Education on how to spend, is just as important as how much to spend.

Internal and external regulation of consumer financial agencies needs some development; and

Cyclic effects need to be measured more accurately.

Irving Trust Co.'s Profit Up; Deposits Highest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK (AP)—A profit of \$3,253,794 is reported by the Irving Trust Company for the year 1939, including \$834,694 from the sale of securities, President Harry E. Ward reported to stockholders at the annual meeting.

These earnings compare with a net profit of \$3,113,739 in 1938, which included security profits of \$2,404,485 in that year. Mr. Ward also reported that additional securities profits of \$1,200,000 were realized in 1939 and transferred to deferred income, and that all recoveries from amounts previously charged off were transferred to reserves. A total of \$3,000,000 in dividends was paid during the year.

Mr. Ward, in summarizing the bank's cash position, explained that of the Irving Trust's \$400,811,566 of cash-and-due-from-banks, as of Dec. 30, 1939, approximately \$198,000,000 consisted of excess reserves. He reported that of the bank's holdings of United States Government securities of \$169,744,855, approximately 55 per cent mature within two years and 21 per cent in from three to six years, with the balance consisting of various intermediate and longer term obligations.

"Official checks excluded, deposits during the month of December reached the highest levels ever recorded by the company," said Mr. Ward, "and at the year-end stood at \$84,532,703."

Total loans and discounts of Dec. 31, 1939, were \$150,716,597, compared with \$189,750,533 at the end of 1938. Between Jan. 4 and Dec. 27, 1939, the increase for reporting New York City banks was approximately 1 1/2 per cent. The Irving's loans in this same period advanced approximately 26 per cent.

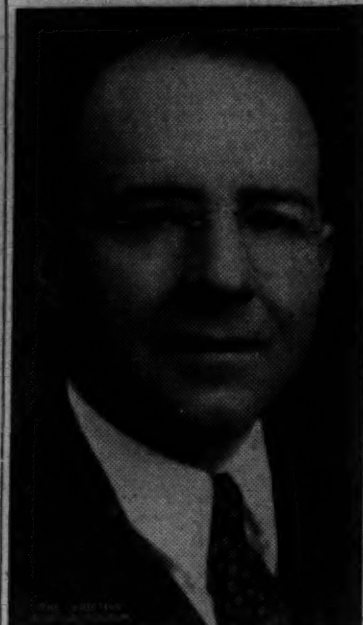
N. Y. Plastic Firm Forms A Canadian Subsidiary

TORONTO — Lapin Products, Inc. of New York City, manufacturers of plastic specialties, are entering the Canadian market through a subsidiary now being organized, according to an announcement tonight by the Toronto Industrial Commission.

A large block of factory space has been leased on the Toronto harbor front and aggressive plans are under way for commencing production next month.

Retail Body Pledges Itself to Fight Unjustified Price Rises

New Bank Head



William J. Martin

Martin New Head Of Quincy, Mass.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—William J. Martin has been elected President of the Granite Trust Company of Quincy, Mass. Mr. Martin was formerly Executive Vice-President.

He succeeds Deleware King, who becomes Chairman of the bank's board.

Mr. Martin is one of the youngest bank heads in Massachusetts.

He attended the public schools of Quincy, graduating from Quincy High School in 1917, the same year that he entered the bank's employ.

He was first made an officer in 1921 when he became Assistant Treasurer. Later he became successively Treasurer, Vice-President, Executive Vice-President, and now President.

Mr. Martin is a past President of the South Shore Clearing House Association and is active in Quincy's civic, social and fraternal circles.

The directors re-elected at the stockholders' meeting were: Messrs. Charles W. Bailey, Richard J. Barry, Harold Brooks, F. Warren Crane, Matthew Cushing, J. Brooks Keyes, Deleware King, William J. Martin, Hon. Kenneth L. Nash, and Paul C. Reardon.

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Reports of British Embargo on Tobacco Brings U. S. Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON (AP)—London reports of a British embargo against imports of American tobacco, already suspended because of the European war, drew strong demands from members of Congress from tobacco growing states that the State Department intervene.

Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia immediately protested through Secretary Cordell Hull against the reported action. He said the British—America's biggest tobacco customer—normally purchased \$70,000,000 worth of tobacco a year, much of it the bright leaf grown in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia and called "Virginia tobacco" by the English.

Representative Harold Cooley (D) of North Carolina made an appointment with Secretary Henry Wallace to discuss the British move which the North Carolinian, a member of the House Agriculture Committee, described as "a major economic blow tobacco farmers will not be able to withstand."

The conference also will be attended by J. B. Hutson, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator who handles tobacco matters.

"I don't see how the State Department can permit an embargo," Mr. Cooley declared.

When the English withdrew their buyers from the American market at the outbreak of the war as a step to conserve foreign exchange, the Commodity Credit Corporation put up \$40,000,000 to buy the normal English portion—about 35 per cent—of the 1939 bright leaf crop.

This tobacco was stored in American warehouses of the English companies who were given an option to purchase it at some future date.

Commenting on London press reports that England should make her tobacco purchases from Turkey to help "our gallant friends, the Turks," Mr. Cooley said:

"What about the United States? Haven't we demonstrated our friendship for the allies? Didn't we repeat our arms embargo to aid them?"

Mr. Cooley said bright leaf tobacco growers, who produced a record 1,000,000,000-pound crop in 1939, already had begun to restrict their 1940 sales to 600,000,000 pounds, a 40 per cent decrease.

Wilson & Co. Net Equals 62 Cents Share for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO (AP)—Wilson & Company, meat packers, reported consolidated net income for the fiscal year ended last Oct. 28 of \$3,201,638, or 62 cents a common share after allowing for preferred stock requirements.

This compared with \$19,940, or 6 cents on the preferred stock, the previous fiscal year. This year's report included an affiliate sporting goods company that had not been consolidated previously.

Sales in 1939 totaled \$273,000,000 compared with \$275,000,000 in 1938, the decrease being due to lower prices. There was an increase in sales volume.

Patman Act Condemned By Retailers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Clarification of the Robinson-Patman Act and condemnation of the Patman chain store tax bill were among the dozen resolutions passed yesterday by the National Retail Dry Goods Association which ends its twenty-ninth annual convention at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

The association reaffirmed its "determination to oppose unjustifiable price advances in the interests of a stable economy" and urged that every effort be made to "promote closer co-operation between retailers and consumers to the end that the retailer's function as 'buyer for the public' be better understood and recognized."

Approval was given of the work of the association's vendor relations committee seeking to promote better relations between retailers and manufacturers. The retailers, however, vigorously condemned "the all too prevalent disposition in some lines of manufacture to interfere with or change established conditions of sale between buyer and seller."

Hits Patman Act, McCormack Bill. Clarification of the Robinson-Patman Act was insisted upon to the end that the right of small retailers may be established voluntarily to combine in their purchases so as to secure full advantage of such prices and discounts as may be open to larger mercantile institutions.

Expressing opposition to "any use of the taxing power of the Federal or State governments for the purpose of destroying any section of American business," the association condemned specifically the Patman Chain Store Tax Bill.

Likewise, it condemned all attempts to destroy the principle of merit rating for unemployment compensation taxation, and more specifically the McCormack bill.

The association commended the management of many large industrial and transportation corporations which have discontinued the practice of encouraging employees to buy through "alleged wholesale outlets," and declared that it was in the interest of the economic order that such sales be "channeled through the regular course of trade."

The final resolution requested the association's directors to authorize proper appeal to the Congress at the current session to enact legislation placing forwarders under jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission as common carriers to obviate substantial increases in the cost of transporting merchandise.

The United States faces a major need for revising its public school curriculum better to fit American youth for the business of living and making a living, and much of this improvement can occur in the training of young men and women in the distributive end of business.

Dr. J. C. Wright, Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education of the United States Office of Education, told the convention in today's meeting.

Vocational Education Need. Reviewing a survey on the subject of vocational education among 14 state supervisors of distributive occupations recently, Dr. Wright declared that "we, as educators, believe the retailer with whom we co-operate should help us carry through the necessary preliminary work which must be done to acquaint school boards and superintendents of schools with the need for training in their respective communities."

Dr. Wright said enrollment in classes on distributive work increased from 36,008 in 1938 to 90,060 in 1939, while 44 states now have conduct programs on this subject. Total expenditures for distributive education in the United States, he said, amounted to \$817,640 in 1939. Classes were organized in 623 communities, with about two-thirds of the students coming from department stores, he added.

Dr. David R. Craig, President of the American Retail Federation, Washington, D. C., also discussed the progress being made in distributive education, laying much of its success to the fact that suitably trained teachers had been found.

Dr. Craig advised those interested in fostering the spread of distributive education to contact city merchants' associations, explaining to them the increased efficiency and stability that will come to their communities through salesmen and executives well trained in meeting the needs of consumer and retailer alike.

The association's five-day convention ended today.

Frank M. Mayfield, president of Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Inc., department store of St. Louis, Mo., was elected president of the association, succeeding Saul Cohn of New York, who had held the post for two years.

The association also named the following vice-presidents: for New England, George Hanse, of Chandler & Co., Boston; for Mid-Atlantic states, W. H. Burchfield of Joseph Horne Co., Pittsburgh; for South, Oscar R. Strauss, Jr., of Rich's, Inc., Atlanta; for Middle West, Fred Lazarus, Jr., of F. & R. Lazarus & Co., Columbus; for West, Col. Robert A. Roos of Roos Bros., Inc., San Francisco.

British Trade Figures. LONDON (AP)—Board of Trade figures for December are as follows: Total imports, \$86,580,000; export of British products, \$40,160,000; re-exports, \$2,500,000; total exports, \$42,660,000; excess of imports, \$43,920,000.

Philippines Business Is Good In '39; Mining Plays Big Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA.—It seems as if America's business in the Philippines during 1939 will nearly parallel that of 1938. Total sales of U. S. manufacturers to the Islands will be about \$90,000,000 in value.

America will have bought somewhat more than this from the Islands, mainly of raw and semi-raw farm and plantation commodities. This will show a balance of visible items in favor of the Philippines, bilaterally, but will include non-duty commodities, Manila hemp and Philippine copra, that should be segregated from the total of dutiable goods.

That done, the trade is favorable. Invisible items include money from sales of Philippine commodities left on deposit in America, profits remitted, freights paid, and insurance premiums. Dividends on mining shares are considerable in these remittances, but never given out locally by the mining companies.

Gold Output Rises. Philippine gold production, up from 1938, will run about \$35,000,000 in 1939. The Judge Haussermann group (Benguet Consolidated and Balatoc, and Ipo, a smaller mine) still ranks all others in gross and net production. A good many Haussermann shares are held in America, especially by Americans retired from the Islands who kept them as sources of reliable income.

In 10 months of 1939, Philippine gold production was \$31,100,000. Balatoc yielded more than \$5,000,000 of this, Benguet Consolidated only slightly less, and Ipo more than \$500,000. The 3 mines together, more than \$10,000,000, or about 1/3 of the whole production.

There are now 47 gold-producing mines in the Islands, and at least 6 among the newer ones will have much larger yields next year. J. H. Marsman has developed 2 large mines in the Paracale district, San Mauricio and United Paracale. Others are coming along there, and "Kilometer 73" seems definitely to be a rich mine in the Surigao district of northeast Mindanao.

The older district being Baguio on Luzon, 175 miles north of Manila, this shows a spread of pay dirt clear along the longest axis of the archipelago. Gold turned out during 1939 after the first quarter ran about \$500,000 a month above 1938.

Such factors signify wide labor employment and tend to offset the effects of low commodity prices and unsteady commodity markets influenced sometimes by local circumstances, sometimes by war.

Doubled Capital. Judge Haussermann doubled Benguet Consolidated's capital by a stock dividend toward the close of 1939, making it \$6,000,000. He paid \$5,100,000 in dividends during the year, not all from net earnings.

Increased Speculative Interest Shown In U. S. Steel Common, Preferred Stocks. NEW YORK (AP)—Increased speculative interest in United States Steel common and preferred stocks, as well as a modest amount of foreign selling, were disclosed by the company's report of changes in ownership of its shares during the final quarter of 1939.

Greater speculative interest, believed in Wall Street circles to stem from the sharp increase in steel operations and potential benefits as a "war baby," was reflected in an increase in the amount of stock held in brokers' names. Over 90 per cent of the decline in foreign holdings resulted from British and Canadian selling.

Common stock in brokers' names rose from 2,262,757 shares on Sept. 30 to 2,439,887 shares at the end of the year, or from 26 per cent to 28.03 per cent of the total issue. Preferred stock in brokers' names increased from 404,512 shares to 419,581 shares, or from 11.23 per cent to 11.65 per cent of the amount outstanding.

Foreign holdings of common declined from 833,244 shares, or 9.57 per cent of the issue, on Sept. 30, to 738,368 shares, or 8.48 per cent on Dec. 31. Preferred stock in foreign hands decreased from 77,304 shares to 75,210 shares, or from 2.15 per cent to 2.09 per cent of the number outstanding.

Slump in Argentine 1939-40 Wheat Crop. OTTAWA (CP)—The first estimate of Argentina's 1939-40 wheat crop was placed by the Republic's Ministry of Agriculture at 146,972,000 bushels, a decrease of 58.3 per cent from the previous year, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The decrease of 189,227,000 bushels was attributed to unfavorable weather conditions which also affected the quality of the wheat, the Ministry said.

The licensed crop was estimated at 49,210,000 bushels, a decrease of 11.4 per cent, while those for oats, rye, and barley were expected to increase by 23.3, 30.9 and 70.5 per cent, respectively.

It was estimated the yield of oats would amount to 58,358,000 bushels, rye 14,173,000 and barley 34,447,000 bushels.

Stock Dealers Convicted On Manipulation Charge. NEW YORK (AP)—The first convictions under the criminal statutes of the 1934 Securities and Exchange Act prohibiting stock manipulation were obtained in Federal Court against Norvan W. Minuse and E. H. Pelletier, New York stock dealers.

A jury convicted the two on charges of conspiracy to rig the market in Class A common stock of Tasty Yeast, Inc. The Government contended they manipulated the price from \$1.50 to \$4 a share in 1935-36.

League Head Urges Flexible Tariff Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK.—William L. Munro, President of the American Tariff League, advocated before the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the League, a flexible tariff law, administered by a nonpartisan, nonpolitical agency with power to adjust rates solely on the basis of domestic economic considerations.

Mr. Munro said that such a statute was necessary to replace the reciprocal trade agreements program, which, he declared, had cut rates to the lowest levels since the 1913 Tariff Act and left this country vulnerable to "a post-war flood of competitive imports that will shake its economic structure to its very foundations."

Tariff to Equalize Costs. He said that the full impact of the tariff rewriting would come when the millions of men now engaged in fighting turn from wartime back to normal production.

Tariff rate, Mr. Munro declared, must be established on a basis that would assure domestic producers that the landed cost of foreign merchandise will be equal to the principal elements of labor, material and taxes in domestic costs of production. He said that American producers ask for no more than an even break in their home market.

"This means that our tariff must have a measure of flexibility which is denied under the existing procedure," Mr. Munro continued. "I am prepared to admit that the procedure followed under the old flexible provisions, which is outlawed for trade agreement items, is too cumbersome. I believe, however, that Congress should define a procedure which could be promptly and efficiently administered. I believe that on the basis of the experience under the administration of the flexible provisions of the present and previous Tariff Acts it is entirely practicable to develop a formula which will permit prompt and equitable tariff adjustments with a minimum of delay."

Asks Court Review. "Congress should prescribe the minimum requirements for a truly flexible tariff," he continued, "and should make mandatory the denial of privileges to those governments which discriminate so continuously and flagrantly against the United States."

"By this statement you will recognize that I concede the desirability—in the interests of promptly meeting emergency conditions—of Congress delegating certain specific and carefully defined administrative duties to some responsible, non-partisan and thoroughly competent agency."

He said that provision should be made for a court review of these rulings and that Congress should reserve the duty of reviewing and changing them whenever world conditions demand. The trade treaty program, continued Mr. Munro, has failed both in stimulating export trade and in promoting peace.

Atlantic States' Shippers Active. PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A net increase of 11 per cent in total shipments for the first quarter of 1940 over the corresponding period last year was forecast in a report to the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board, meeting here.

Estimated shipments were placed at 555,848 carloads compared to 502,863 actual carloads in the first quarter of 1939.

The forecast included an increase of 38 per cent in iron and steel shipments, 47 per cent in machinery and boilers, 25 per cent in flour, meal and other mill products.

Coal and coke shipments during the first quarter of this year were estimated at 275,455 cars, an increase of 10 per cent, and iron and steel shipments at 46,107 cars compared to 33,411.

Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company. The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 87 1/2 cents a share on the capital stock of the company, payable February 8, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 26, 1940.

DONALD PALVEY, Treasurer. JANUARY 18, 1940.

Rossmore & Robbins. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. Tax Consultants. 551 Fifth Avenue, New York.

You will find this a helpful banking connection. PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY. 31 MILK STREET, BOSTON. Member Federal Reserve System. Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Reports Gains



W. O. Neill, President, General Tire and Rubber Company

Gen. Tire & Rubber Net About Doubles In Last Fiscal Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio.—The General Tire and Rubber Company reports for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1939, a net profit of \$2,137,317 after all charges and provision for Federal income taxes and compares with a net profit of \$1,181,224 for the 1938 fiscal year.

Net sales were \$24,048,828, as compared with \$20,088,354 for 1938, showing an increase of 19.7 per cent.

Mr. W. O. Neill, President, reported current assets of \$11,568,370.89 and current liabilities of \$2,276,984, showing a current ratio of approximately 5.1 to 1, as compared with a current ratio of approximately 5.3 to 1 at the close of the previous fiscal year.

With no borrowed money of any kind, i. e.: notes payable to banks, mortgages or funded debt, the company had \$2,537,190 in cash. The company's sales in 1939 amounted to 5.4 times its investment in land, buildings, and machinery, the report showed.

The company's net sales have increased steadily in recent years. Mr. O'Neill pointed out, climbing from \$14,489,371 in 1934 to over \$24,000,000 last year. During the same period, the company's financial position has been improved as follows: cash on hand has been increased by \$1,624,894; working capital has been increased by \$3,386,238; and capital and surplus have been increased by \$4,449,286.

FSCC Asks For Lard Bids. WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation asked for bids on pork lard for distribution among families on relief. Bids must be received at the corporation's office here by Jan. 29.

Commission Orders. . . for listed securities promptly executed in all markets. Orders and inquiries for unlisted stocks and bonds solicited.

Private wires. HORNBLLOWER & WEEKS. Established 1858. 60 Congress Street. 50 Arlington Street. BOSTON. Members New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit Stock Exchanges.

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DONALD PALVEY, Treasurer. JANUARY 18, 1940.

Rossmore & Robbins. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. Tax Consultants. 551 Fifth Avenue, New York.

You will find this a helpful banking connection. PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY. 31 MILK STREET, BOSTON. Member Federal Reserve System. Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Clear the track! A toboggan chute lying diamond-strewn in the sunlight—or like a pale green ribbon in the moonlight. A shove, and you're off! Fast—fast—faster! Fun!! You can find tobogganing and other exhilarating winter sports yours to enjoy at the many northern vacation resorts advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Enjoy a Vacation in the North this Winter

Clear the track! A toboggan chute lying diamond-strewn in the sunlight—or like a pale green ribbon in the moonlight. A shove, and you're off! Fast—fast—faster! Fun!! You can find tobogganing and other exhilarating winter sports yours to enjoy at the many northern vacation resorts advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Enjoy a Vacation in the North this Winter

Future Sterling Discount Falls

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—The British pound for delivery in 90 days was quoted at only 34 cents below the spot price today, close to the smallest discount since the war began. This represented a cut of 1/2 of a cent from yesterday.

The discount on future sterling has been narrowing steadily recently, while foreign exchange efforts by the British government to bolster England's gold and foreign money reserves.

Spot sterling advanced 1/4 cent in relation to the dollar to \$3.96 and the French franc .001 of a cent. The guilders had another relapse with a drop of .05 of a cent and the belga dipped .01 of a cent.

Grain Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (AP)—Wheat prices dropped as much as 1 1/2 cents today but regained some of this loss before the close.

Selling was inspired partly by signs of moderating weather over most of the grain belt while the follow-up announcement that the Government export subsidy program is being revived in a limited way to help clear some of the Pacific Coast surplus.

Wheat closed 1/2-1 1/2 cents lower than yesterday. May 1.01 1/4-1/2, July 98 1/2-1/4, corn 1/4-1/2 down, May and July 5 1/2; oats unchanged to 1/4 lower.

Loans to Brokers Drop During Week of Jan. 17

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled \$498,000,000.

The week ended Jan. 17 and the total represented a decrease of \$21,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled \$675,000,000.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Demand rapidly gained momentum near the close of the stock market today. Gilt-edged and domestic rails were in front of the advance while profit-taking in other groups kept final prices below the best. In the industrial list tobacco shares reacted to provincial support continued for profits. Buying was selective among the golds and price trends ragged. Mining stocks held quietly steady. German loans improved in the foreign bond market.

Paris—The Bourse shifted uneasily in slow today. Rentes closed 37 centimes, higher to 5 lower and domestic equities straggled near the previous close. Bank shares were depressed.

Amsterdam—Active pressure developed against American stocks in the Bourse today, especially steel shares. Domestic equities drifted quietly lower.

Liverpool—Cotton futures dropped 15 to 17 points today, influenced by a weak Bombay market and further Bombay straddle reversing. Speculative demand was slow.

Detroit Edison Income Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Detroit Edison reported for the year ended Dec. 31 consolidated net income of \$6,640,296, a 51.5% share of capital stock of \$12.50, compared with \$7,833,306, or a 56% share in 1938.

U. S. Pipe Net Gains

UNITED STATES PIPE & FOUNDRY CO. for 1939, today reported net profit of \$2,670,739 after charges, equal to 33.8% common share in 1938.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	3:00
2 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
3 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
4 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
5 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
6 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
7 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
8 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
9 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
10 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
11 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
12 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
13 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
14 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
15 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
16 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
17 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
18 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
19 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
20 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
21 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
22 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
23 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
24 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
25 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
26 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
27 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
28 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
29 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
30 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
31 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
32 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
33 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
34 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
35 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
36 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
37 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
38 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
39 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
40 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
41 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
42 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
43 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
44 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
45 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
46 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
47 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
48 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
49 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
50 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
51 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
52 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
53 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
54 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
55 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
56 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
57 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
58 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
59 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
60 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
61 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
62 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
63 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
64 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
65 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
66 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
67 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
68 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
69 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
70 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
71 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
72 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
73 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
74 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
75 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
76 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
77 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
78 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
79 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
80 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
81 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
82 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
83 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
84 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
85 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
86 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
87 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
88 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
89 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
90 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
91 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
92 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
93 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
94 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
95 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
96 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
97 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
98 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
99 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 1/2% 4-43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2

Corporation Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

00	1	Indus Mar inc	57	137
00	15	Ill Cen 4 1/2		47
00	2	ICACSL Inc	4 1/2	43
00	1	Indus Rayon 4 1/2		45
00	2	Inland St 3 1/2		61
00	12	Inter S Tr 7 3/4	3ct	103
00	11	Inter S Tr 7 3/4	3ct	73 1/2
00	18	Inter S Tr 7 3/4	3ct	78 1/2
00	2	Int Gt Nor	4 1/2	75 1/2
00	3	Int Gt Nor	4 1/2	75 1/2
00	1	Int Gt Nor	4 1/2	75 1/2
00	5	Int Mar Mar	4 1/2	11 1/2
00	1	Int Paper	5 1/2	69 1/2
00	1	Int T&T	4 1/2	102 1/2
00	4	Int T&T	4 1/2	48 1/2
00	1	Int T&T	5 1/2	43 1/2
00	1	Low	Cen rfg	45 1/2
00	5	K C South	5 1/2	51
00	2	K C Term	5 1/2	68

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

Discover the Superiority of Individual Dry Cleaning. Garments individually dry cleaned look bright and new, hold their press and stay clean longer.

Plain Dress 75c
TEL. 164

Individual Family Laundry

Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables
Frosted Foods

J. K. ATWOOD
146 WHITE STREET PHONE 2090

PARK & POLLARD FEEDS
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
New England Coke

ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 MIDDLESEX STREET
HAVERHILL, MASS.
TEL. 44

FRANK E. BARNES
Member
American Institute of Decorators

INTERIOR DESIGNER
58 Merrimack St. Tel. 5472

HINGHAM

Systematic Saving Shares
Enable you to accumulate a definite sum of money by means of small, monthly saving. Let us show you how the plan works.

The HINGHAM CO-OPERATIVE BANK
37 Main St., Hingham 0780
Open First Wednesday of Month 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way

Hingham Laundry
HING. 0790
Let a trial bundle convince you of our good service and low rates

Dykeman's Market
New packed canned fruits and vegetables
Fresh Flavor Sliced Peaches, Royal Anne Cherries, Candied Yams, All Green Asparagus Tips
HINGHAM 0091-0092

HOLYOKE

Walk the natural way in Natural Bridge Shoes so different—so lovely

NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

CORSET SALE
Practical Fronts... Corsets and Foundations
\$5.00 and \$6.00
New Spring Prints, \$1.00 and \$1.98

THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

January Sale of COATS \$33

formerly \$45—\$49.95—\$59.95

Second Floor

Cherry & Webb's

P. NUTTON
Heating Oils—Oil Burners
SALES SERVICE
Serving Lawrence, Methuen, Andover
Tel. Law. 4343—And. 1065

LEXINGTON

Alvin's Beauty Salon
20 WALTHAM STREET
Plain Shampoo, Wave or Manicure—50c each
Permanent Waves 5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 10.00
Competent Operators

For appointment LEX. 1474

Community Automotive Service
MARTIN CASEY, Prop.
Complete Automotive Service
1709 Mass. Ave., Phone Lex. 1708

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Squire's Arlington Boneless Ham... 1 lb. 27c
Pork Loin to Roast... 1 lb. 19c
Florida Oranges for Juice... Doz. 15c, 2 doz. 25c
Florida Grapefruit... 6 for 25c
Zoo-Box Orange Marmalade... 1 lb. jar 15c, 5 for 75c
Kemp's Sun Baked Tomatoes (solid pack)
Special tin 15c, 3 tin 35c

LOWELL

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

EA Wilson Co

Remember
Cherry & Webb's

New Store Hours
9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Daily

For Better Heat at Lower Cost. You'll Like

Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollard's
A. & S. POLLARD COMPANY

STORE HOURS
Mon., Tues., Thurs., Friday
9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.
Wed. 9 a. m. to 12 noon
Sat. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

LYNN

A SENSATIONAL SALE
of Men's
REIS PAJAMAS
Equipped with the famous Reis-Tex elastic waistband. Extra full cut sizes in a choice selection of patterns.
Regular prices \$1.50 and \$1.65
\$1.19

Goldard Bros
MEN'S STORE, LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
"The House of Quality"

Special Purchase!
CHENILLE ROBES, \$2.98
Heavily tufted in luscious shades. Made to sell for \$4.98

T-W ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE • UNION ST.

SPRAGUE BREED STEVENS & NEWHALL, INC.
100 BROAD STREET, LYNN, MASS.
TEL. 2-3400

Valentines
155 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.
Ly. 3-7920

Clearance Sale
Table Lamps, Wall Racks, Tables, Chairs, Stools, Etc.

EARL G. WARFIELD
Decorator and Upholsterer
110 BROAD ST. LY. 2-9750

MALDEN

THE NORFOLK PRESS
D. F. SWEENEY, Founder and Treasurer
Job Printers, Stationers

482 MAIN STREET
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & Son
Florist

GEORGE H. PIKE
Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET
TEL. MAL. 6500

January Fur Sale
Drastic Reductions
Choice Fur Coats
At reduced prices. Remodeling, Repairing, Fur Storage.
Call and call

BINDER'S FUR SHOP
172 Pleasant St. Malden 0914

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Myrtle 6300 764 Boston Avenue

JENNY GASLINE
Sole Agent
Chas. Cardon

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
3 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Myrtle 3316

Mobilgas Mobilization
Don's Service Station
Prompt—Friendly—Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUTTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYSTIC 1806
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
"Delicious Foods"
415 Franklin St., Phone 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS

BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

STEARNS & HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

"Your Friend the Hardware Man"
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

GARNISS MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start CALL
759 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTER
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1175 BEACON ST., WARREN
TEXACO PRODUCTS
NEWTON HIGHLANDS

MONEY FOR MORTGAGES
Newton Savings Bank
"THE PLACE FOR MY SAVINGS"

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
Cen. New. 3796
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0271

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Oak Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory
Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

Cliff's Band Box
CLEANSERS
EXPERT DYERS
100 Walpole Street
Norwood, Mass.
Tel. Norwood 1668

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers
Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

E. F. Fish Bakery
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
289 North Street
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
\$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

Our RUMMAGE SALE
Saturday, January 19
England Brothers

Brower's Market
The Accommodating Store
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Road
DIAL 7235-7237

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL... WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
10 GROVE STREET DIAL 2-5723

PITTSFIELD

MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products,
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
150 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1041

Armstrong Linoleums
Sherwin-Williams Paints
JACK ROSE, Inc.
18 WEST STREET
Hy-att Gas Service
Pyrofax
Gas Ranges—Refrigeration
Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes
130 SOUTH STREET

QUINCY
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Quincy 3337-M 8:30 a. m.—11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLORFUL ALL WOOL KNIT GLOVES \$1
Yellow, maroon, blue, green, tan... and every color in attractive Trolleau designs. All sizes.
REMICK'S
Properly Kept Clothes make a favorable impression always. Try our dry cleaning.
OLD COLONY
Laundries—Cleaners Pres. 5000
HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

"blue coal"
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

J.H. NEE 0330
RIMMEL'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal

ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST
Installed, Oil Burners, Service
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
Holland Furnace System of Heating
"blue coal"—N. E. Coke
1088 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE
PHONE NEE. 1618-0918

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
January Clearance
Sales End January 31
at the 'Friendly' Store

Willeys Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Fur Coat Sale
Mon., Tues. and Wed.
\$35.00 worth of beautiful furs to be sold at January Sale Prices.

Gulf Hill
Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
Dartmouth, Mass.

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Lunches
Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Shrimp's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Ready to use—
or put away

Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
TELEPHONE 5000

BUSH & CO., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790-7232

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT

For the convenience of our Assureds
our office will be located on the street front after Feb. 1, 1940
40 PLEASANT ST.
Chase & Lunt Inc.

NEWTON

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Newton 2841-M 9 a. m.—5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Can Buy
New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
300 Washington St., Newton North 6335

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFEEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

MONEY FOR MORTGAGES
Newton Savings Bank
"THE PLACE FOR MY SAVINGS"

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
Cen. New. 3796
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0271

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Oak Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

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DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
150 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1041

Armstrong Linoleums
Sherwin-Williams Paints
JACK ROSE, Inc.
18 WEST STREET
Hy-att Gas Service
Pyrofax
Gas Ranges—Refrigeration
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HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
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Radio Service on All Makes
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Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

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PETRO OIL BURNERS
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Corner Worthington Street
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Telephone 27216
Ethel M. Harmon
Local Representative
Beauty Counselors, Inc.
663 State St., Tel. 3-9713

Frank M. Page, Inc.
Flowers
133 State St. Telephone 7-0235
Note change of address
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundries and cleaners to fit every pocket book.
Shirts Beautifully Laundered 2 for 25c
270 State St. Phone 2-2135

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Best Large Selected 30c
Eggs, doz.
Thursday, 18th, through
Saturday, 20th, only
Clinton W. Spear
DAIRY PRODUCTS
37 Central St., Wakefield
Call Crystal 0610

WAKEFIELD

We have combined our
January Clearance and
White Sale
to give you values in every department. This sale merits your immediate visit.
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Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your laundry to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

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2 1/2 lb. average 23c lb.

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583 Washington St., WEL. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
Prompt DELIVERY in YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456
Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you

Daily Features Page

ENGLAND

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Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
Bakers and Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 246
COURTENAY ST., NEWTON ABBOT
(Also Regent Cafe, Teignmouth)

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OXFORD
**OXFORD'S
MODERN STORE**

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Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL"
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Tel. 97312

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Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue
Paignton
Phone 5686

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Telephone: Pinner 104
EDWARDSON LIMITED
BUILDERS, DECORATORS
and SANITARY ENGINEERS
Paines Lane, Pinner

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY
SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is
new and fashionable or anything for your
home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 280 Plymouth

POOLE and District
J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 432 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE

COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

**PORTSMOUTH and
SOUTHSEA**
Ladies' Tailors
Rowe & Edmonds
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The PUREST
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Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond
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IN THE DISTRICT
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North Kensington
London W 10

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing
Collectors Tel. 76
1671 RICHMOND

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Ford
Distributors
STANLEY
V. L. C. 10 MINUTE SERVICE
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HALL'S STORES
PHONE 8. O. 37
Family Grocers
and Provision Merchants
Sutton Courtenay Berks
Quality—Value—Service

ENGLAND

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
(OUTFITTING)
LTD.
24, High Street, Sutton
Telephone VIGILANT 0506

TORQUAY

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Drapers and Silk Mercers
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High-Class Gem Work
**JEWELLER and
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4-5 Fleet Street, Torquay
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(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

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1 FLEET STREET Phone 2652
Restaurant
and
Cooked Meat Counter

Eric Perry's
TORQUAY
Motor Agents and Engineers
**DEVON LAUNDRY
& DYE WORKS**
NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners,
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Vans call in all districts.
Tel. 9197

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ELECTRICAL
REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS
Sydney Truscott Ltd.
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Phone 3403

TUNBRIDGE WELLS
MADAME BURNETT
The Noted Ladies' Fashion Centre
is now under the personal super-
vision of Madame Madenberg.
45 High Street, Tunbridge Wells

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED
GOLDSMITHS and
SILVERSMITHS
40, High Street, Tunbridge Wells
37 High Street
Tunbridge Wells
191 High St., Oxford

WORTHING
JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Everything
for Feminine Attire
WORTHING Telephone 1530

Wales
CARDIFF
WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Square,
Cardiff, Tel. 623
Members of the F. T. D. A.
(Florists' Telegraphic
Delivery Association)

E. Ashton Ltd.
Fish, Game and Poultry Dealers
CENTRAL MARKET
Cardiff. Tel. 15 11001. 4914, 4915
and 1500

BECTIVE
FINE QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Pentound Bros
PARK HALL BLDGS, CARDIFF

KELLY'S
"THE GROCERS"
Whitchurch, Phone 352
"The Home of Pure Food"
KELLY'S STORES, Whitchurch

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Speedometer Works?

There are several types of speedometers. One popular variety makes use of the principle of magnetic drag. There is an inverted cup of sheet aluminum with the scale of speeds lettered around its rim. This cup is held by a



spiral spring so that the scale is at zero position when the car is not moving.

Below this cup, and separated from it by an air gap, is a revolving permanent magnet driven by a flexible cable connected with the car wheel or the transmission. As the magnet revolves, currents are induced in the aluminum, and these currents react with the magnetism of the magnet to produce a drag on the cup, tending to make it turn on its spindle. The force

of this drag is proportional to the speed of revolution of the magnet; and as the speed increases, the drag twists the cup farther and farther round on its spindle against the resistance of the spiral spring.

As the aluminum cup turns, the scale of speeds turns with it; and the higher the speed, the higher the reading seen through the opening in the face of the speedometer. The spiral spring causes the cup to turn back toward the zero position as the speed drops and the drag correspondingly lessens.

Another type of speedometer uses a centrifugal control resembling that on a fly-ball engine governor. Weights are fastened to a revolving shaft by bell crank levers, which allow them to travel farther from the shaft as the speed of the drive increases. The tendency of the weights to fly from the center of the shaft under the influence of centrifugal force is used as a basis for an ingenious mechanism which moves the indicator needle of the speedometer.

Other types of speedometer include one which calibrates an air current set up by an air circulator so that the result indicates the speed of the automobile in miles an hour; and one using a hydraulic system, in which a centrifugal pump lifts a column of colored liquid to a height proportional to the speed of the drive.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

THE man who has begun to live more seriously within, begins to live more simply without.

—PHILLIPS BROOKS

What Great Men Have Said About the Bible

There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion; no orations equal to those of the prophets; and no politics like that which the Scripture teaches.—Milton.

This is the Book worth all other books that were ever printed.

It is impossible to mentally or socially enslave a Bible-reading people. The principles of the Bible are the groundwork of human freedom.—Horace Greeley.

The Bible is an inexhaustible mine of knowledge and virtue.

I have read the Bible through many times, and now make it a practice to read it through once a year. It is the Book of all books, and I pity the person who cannot find in it a rich supply of thought and rules of conduct.—Daniel Webster.

The whole hope of human progress is suspended in the ever growing influence of the Bible.—William H. Seward.

In Lighter Vain

The One Thing He Wouldn't Do!

When Henry Ward Beecher was appointed to his first ministry at Lawrenceburg, his ardor was not dampened when he discovered the church to be very small, with a membership of only 20, of whom 19 were women. There was only one hymn book, and there were no lights.

Henry wrote to his friends asking aid to buy books, lamps, and oil, and attended to the lighting himself before the services. Pithily he remarked of those days: "I did everything except come to hear myself preach!"

No Change There

"Since you have broken your engagement to Tom because your feelings toward him aren't the same, are you going to return his ring?"

"No; my feelings toward the ring are still the same as ever!"

Why, Of Course!

At a college examination a professor asked: "Does the question embarrass you?"

"Not at all, sir," replied the student; "not at all. It is quite clear. It is the answer that bothers me!" —New Freeman.

Suing the Punishment to the Crime

Nurse (suspiciously): "What have you been doing, Ellen?"

Ellen: "Rover's eaten my dolly's slippers, so I've been punishing him."

Nurse: "How?"

Ellen: "I've been to his kennel and dranked his milk."

"You Can't Tak the Brecks . . ."

Teacher: "Now, John, tell me why we talk about the wisdom of the serpent?"

John: "Because you can't pull its leg, miss." —Weekly Scotsman.

Contract Expired?

"Jim must have dropped from the football team."

"Yes, I notice he's attending classes now."

How to Gain Territory

A little group of wise hearts is better than a wilderness of fools; and only that nation gains true territory, which gains itself.—Ruskin.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Vatican at Rome contains more than 1,000 rooms, and with its gardens, covers more than 13 acres.

2. An island off the south coast of Massachusetts.

3. Geneva, Switzerland.

4. A famous street in New York City.

5. 1,400 miles long, the Dnieper runs through Russia and the Ukraine, and is part of the proposed trans-Euroasian waterway from the Black Sea at Odessa to the Baltic Sea at Danzig.

6. Walden Pond, near Concord, Massachusetts.

7. Mount Ararat, in Armenia.

8. Lake Ontario; area 7,540 sq. miles.

9. Persia.

10. A cape in Cornwall, the most westerly point of England.

Schoolgirls



Monitor Camera Club from Harriet Gelthmann, Seattle
Students snapped in Tokyo

Ease

Carissimi, a famous composer, on being praised for the ease and grace of his melodies, exclaimed: "Ah! with what difficulty is this ease acquired!"

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.



A 2,000-TON VESSEL TRAVELING EAST OFFERS 400 POUNDS LESS RESISTANCE TO THE WATER CURRENT THAN IT DOES IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION

The calculation on water resistance is based on the influence of centrifugal force, which, all other things being equal, is greater when the ship is riding with the tide in the direction in which the earth rotates.

Daily Anecdote

20,000,000 Copies!

Septimus Winner, born in Philadelphia in 1827, was the son of a violin maker. At the age of 20 he established himself as a teacher of violin and other instruments, and he kept a musical instrument store. During his career Winner wrote some 200 poems, songs, and textbooks.

There was a colored boy named Dick Milburn who whistled tunes and played accompaniments on the banjo in the streets of Philadelphia, collecting occasional coins from the passing crowd. . . . Whistling Dick had learned, in his native Southland, the song of the mockingbird, which he often used.

Winner was captivated by that song. He gave the boy a job in his store, and, using the tune, wrote a song. He sold the copyright to a publisher for \$500. But the sale of copies reached the enormous total of 20,000,000 copies, of which 6,000,000 went abroad. The name of the song was "Listen to the Mocking Bird."

Sunbonnet Sue



Where Would You Find—

1. The largest residence in the world?
2. Martha's Vineyard?
3. The Assembly Hall of the League of Nations?
4. Broadway?
5. The Dnieper River?
6. The scene of Henry Thoreau's experiment in simple living?
7. The traditional resting place of Noah's Ark?
8. The smallest of the Great Lakes?
9. Iran?
10. Land's End?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Brevities

Office Economist: There is, so to speak, a greater resemblance than appears on the surface between prayer meetings and peace conferences; the people who need them least attend.

Whitsitt Impressions: So live that you wouldn't be ashamed to sell the family parrot to the town gossip.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: In the Empire State Building directory, one A. E. Smith is listed as a real-estate broker. This would be the Mr. Smith who did not go to Washington.

Chicago Tribune: A local insurance agency is handing out red pencils with its 1940 calendars. On the pencil is printed: "Mark your own holidays. We ain't stickin' our neck out."

By LE PELLEY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—A Wandering Snowman?



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Sniff Sniff



The Adventures of Waddles—Not Through Migrating Yet



By THE HAGERS

Editorials

To Help the Finnish People

On nothing are the people of the United States more united than in their opinion that the Finnish people should have help. First of all comes the humanitarian desire to give succor to homeless thousands. Herbert Hoover has estimated that if the same proportion of Americans were affected 33,000,000 would be in need. Individuals and organizations are responding with the same human helpfulness that sent aid to victims of floods in China and earthquakes in Japan.

But Finland is having recurring "floods" and "earthquakes" to meet. President Kallio pointed out in appealing to American cities to "adopt" Finnish towns, that clothes and food are of no use to people destroyed by bombs. And the American people have wanted their help to be effective. They have wanted official aid to supplement the splendid work of the Hoover organization and the American Red Cross. They applauded when Finland's debt payment was set aside to be returned. They wholeheartedly endorsed a \$10,000,000 loan by the Export-Import Bank.

They understood that even food might be of military help to the Finnish David in the combat with the Communist Goliath. They have recognized that Finland was fighting the battle of Western civilization against Asiatic benightedness, of freedom against despotism, of Christianity against atheism. They have realized that not only their ideals but their interests were involved.

Italy never won more applause in the United States than when she promptly dispatched planes to Finland, now reported to have been shipped through Germany. Americans rejoiced over the League of Nations action to give the Finns support against aggression. They see, too, the value of checking the spread of international anarchy. They particularly appreciated the action of Britain and France in taking supplies for the Finns from their own needed store of planes and anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns.

Many an American, too, has sat by his radio and mentally cheered reports that Swedes, Danes and Norwegians

were volunteering for active service in Finland. He has believed they showed wisdom as well as helpfulness in tackling the Russian menace before it reached their own borders. He has felt that if Scandinavia were overrun there would be more and more likelihood of his own country being drawn into the eventually imperative effort to stop Communist conquest. He has recognized that the most effective aid to the Finns—and probably the surest safeguard to other nations—is early help that will stop the Russian attack.

But now comes the question of what more the United States shall do. President Roosevelt has recommended a further credit for non-military supplies. A measure has been offered in Congress to add \$60,000,000 to the \$10,000,000 loan already made. We believe the American people would like to do at least this much for Finland. Many would prefer to attach no strings. But in Congress fears are expressed that a further loan will infringe the Neutrality Act and involve America in war.

Now those fears should be squarely faced and the whole question carefully studied. No immediate dangers appear. No war has been declared between Russia and Finland; the President has not decreed that the Neutrality Act applies there any more than to China, to which a similar loan was made. Russia has no grounds for attacking the United States and no way of doing so.

Most of the fears are of the future. Many earnest Americans believe it was loans and trade that took the United States into the World War, and they fear that loans to the Finns now might lead to loans to Britain and France.

It may be pointed out that loans to France and England are barred under the Johnson Act, but it does not apply to Finland which has been paying her debts. And by this time it should be clear that foreign policy cannot be legislated in advance. The American people showed by repeal of the arms embargo that they could not aid aggression. They can be trusted not to rush blindly into war. And they can be trusted to take such action and make such changes in laws as will support their national ideals and interests.

Washington Correspondent

There was once a great, rugged man with scraggly beard and hair, exuberant ways and anecdotes, who wheeled a barrel of apples from Newburyport to Boston in two days. He was Ben: Perley Poore, probably the greatest Washington correspondent and columnist of all time, a founder and first president of the Gridiron Club, and he had wagered that Millard Fillmore would certainly carry Massachusetts. He lost, and he wheeled his apples in two short days, arriving on Beacon Hill to the plaudits of assembled multitudes.

The recent gift of Indian Hill, a splendid estate in West Newbury, Massachusetts, to the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities calls Ben: Perley Poore to mind again. For he was the owner of Indian Hill, and in his time (1820-1887) he built it to its present magnificence. Anybody who writes or reads American political history of the mid-nineteenth century will run across Ben: Perley Poore. The column he wrote under the name of "Perley" in the Boston Journal and other papers for 30 years was a pioneer in its field. He was the first "editor" of the Congressional Directory.

He was perhaps the greatest of American correspondents—as contrasted with editors—and it is good to know that his home is now to be preserved.

Exit Amateur Tennis?

Is amateur tennis in the United States really headed for the discard? Don Budge, world's leading netman, says that it is slipping because of a lack of incentive. Bruce Barnes, himself a professional but the respected coach of many amateurs, enlarges by inferring that the amateur ranks are being invaded by personal interests.

Doubtless, as last year's Davis Cup team mentor points out, there has been a tendency among some amateurs in this country to make a "twelve months' business" of the game. And there have been deplorable cases of players turning down tournament invitations because the "offers were not attractive enough" or because "expense" money seemed insufficient to them. These cases have arisen because many top-notch players couldn't afford to travel.

A review of the U. S. L. T. A. amateur codes might uncover a way to meet this situation.

Sabotage?

No, it is not sabotage, according to plant and police officials. But terrific explosions in high-explosive factories have just occurred at Gibbstown, New Jersey, and North London, England. Even if these were known to be due to sabotage, it is unlikely that authorities would say so. For saboteurs can be most elusive, as twenty years of investigation of the famous American Black Tom case shows. And in neither country would government agents warn the wreckers that "the law" was on their trail.

A "routine accident," the New Jersey explosion is termed. What sort of inquiry must nevertheless be proceeding behind the headlines may be surmised by any reader of news reports that have piled up during the years since Black Tom Island blew up in 1916. The echoes of that explosion have been resounding down the years in such Germanic syllables as "von Pappen"—Ambassador to Vienna before Dr. Schuschnigg was summoned by Reichsführer Hitler to Berchtesgaden and political oblivion—"von Rintelin" and "Hinsch." When the decision of the mixed commission sitting in the Black Tom case finally went against Germany last year, the German member of the commission was called home and the commission itself called incompetent by the Third Reich's rulers.

Americans were surprised, according to an article in the January Harpers Magazine, to learn of saboteurs working in a neutral country in World War days. But in these days Americans would be more surprised if their Government's agents were not following down every clue that might lead to the capture of possible saboteurs, even in connection with an explosion described as "routine."

Arranging Oregon's claims to an equable climate, *The Oregonian*, of Portland, cites the ripening of raspberries in December and says, "You can't fool a raspberry." It should be explained, however, that these do not line the ski trails on Mt. Hood.

Wisconsin, well known as a progressive State, has outlawed the game "Bingo"—known in the East as "Beano"—under the public nuisance statute. An example for Wisconsin's elders.

The Bookshelf

Democracy Dwelt in Tents

When the Five Civilized Tribes gave up the western half of their domain (as penalty for having sympathized with the South in the Civil War), most of it was used as reservations for northern wild tribes; but about 2,000 square miles in the central part, known as the Unassigned Lands, left unoccupied, became the goal of land-hungry whites.

After ten years of agitation, a rider attached to the Indian Appropriation bill for 1889 threw the tract open to settlement, and on April 22, in the first of the dramatic "runs," 100,000 homeseekers crossed the borders of what was thereafter known as "Old Oklahoma"; and more than a third of them settled in the new towns. In other states, rural development had preceded urban; in Oklahoma the cities came before the settlers had broken sod or built their dugouts.

There was no legal provision for the Government of the new community; in the country the need was not keenly felt; but in the towns (Guthrie and Oklahoma City, one day old, had populations of 15,000 and 10,000 respectively, from every state in the Union, dwelling in tents, scrambling for the bare necessities of existence) the problem became immediately acute. The settlers held mass meetings, elected chairmen, appointed committees, and proceeded with the formation of provisional governments.

In general their procedure was orderly and fair, and with due allowance for unsettled conditions, the makeshift governments functioned adequately for fifteen months, until the next Congress passed the Enabling Act, organizing the Territory of Oklahoma. The story of these infant municipalities is related by John Alley in *CITY BEGINNINGS IN OKLAHOMA TERRITORY* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, \$1.50).

Ingenious subterfuges were employed to evade legal restrictions. Federal law limited townships to one-half section each. To provide the necessary room, certain towns organized in different municipalities, each occupying its 320 acres; afterward they united as one. Town clerks were ordered to issue town lot titles, in which of course there was not a vestige of legality; however, they were nearly all upheld by the courts later on. In Oklahoma City two rival townsite companies came near engaging in open war, but cooler heads managed a compromise. Most of the towns raised revenue by an occupation tax—usually levied against gamblers only.

Colonel Alley, who went to Oklahoma in a covered wagon in 1890, studies the problems confronting four towns in addition to the two named—Kingfisher, Norman, El Reno, and Stillwater. The book is an important item in local history, but it is also an eloquent side light on the capacity and willingness of Anglo-Americans to govern themselves. And it is replete with amusing, picturesque and dramatic incident.

K. C. K.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Food Rations and Relief Gardens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

News stories concerning rations of flour and apples for Cleveland's relief recipients bring to mind the relief gardens that flourished during the early days of the depression. These gardens were highly successful. They supplied the men and women who labored in them an abundance and variety of food. They stretched relief dollars. And, perhaps most important of all, they afforded the needy an opportunity to cultivate self-respect between their rows of vegetables.

Today relief gardening appears to be an abandoned venture but the need that lay behind its original conception still exists. Every large city still has people to be fed and all the problems attendant upon feeding them. If, as the Cleveland episode indicates, relief costs will eventually be raised in the locations where they are spent, the gardens present at least a partial solution.

Newark's gardens provide another example. They were started ten years ago. The owners of idle acres, notably the Pennsylvania Railroad, and of vacant city lots, donated the use of their land. The first year the Newark Garden club raised the necessary funds. Later the city appropriated money for the purchase of seed, tools, and fertilizer, and the water department supplied free water. A citizens' committee kept the movement rolling, allotted the plots, and offered practical instruction.

In 1937 the city fathers provided \$1,500 for the 381 gardens under cultivation. Totals on the food produced are not available but from one plot one man gathered 31 bushels of tomatoes, 106 heads of cabbage, 12 bushels of beets, and 2½ bushels of carrots. He not only fed a family of eight all summer but carried a comfortable surplus of food over to the fall.

Again there is a lack of figures but let us be optimistic regarding the size of the gardeners' families, estimating them at four instead of eight as in the case cited. Let us assume, too, that they had no surplus of food left at the end of the summer. Fifteen hundred dollars, then, supplies 1,524 people with vegetables for twelve weeks. The cost was about eight cents per week per person. No one could suggest stretching direct relief dollars that far.

Newark's relief gardens are now officially nonexistent. The city fathers have grown frugal. The citizens' committee, deprived of funds, disheartened and discouraged, has dissolved. The railroad is endeavoring to dispossess the "squatters" who continue to cultivate the bottomlands along the right of way. The merit of the gardens remains axiomatic. City fathers everywhere might do well to remember that garden time is close at hand.

JOSEPH M. CHASE

Flushing, N. Y.

Steer Close to the Buoy!



Does Ilsa Carry a Gas Mask, Too?

Ilsa clung closely to her sturdy Aunt's apron on that first visit. Tante Frieda, whose upstairs renter we were, had come with one of her frequent gift offerings and since I had never cooked a white kohlrahi, she lingered to explain the careful peeling and slicing necessary and the white sauce which was to be added. Though Tante owned an automobile and a fine new two-flat house with landscaped flower garden in front and huge vegetable plot behind, she still walked barefooted around her home. She was of stout Silesian peasant stock and her husband's commercial prosperity had wrought no changes in her way of living. It was a continual joy for me to look out of my rear window in the early morning and see her in kerkchief and black wooden shoes, rhythmically throwing dirt in the garden. Now, from time to time, she brought us presents from her garden—young cucumbers, tender white cabbage, the first lima beans and momentarily, kohlrahi. After she had left, Ilsa, her sister's child, remained to watch me curiously. Ilsa was eight and she had never before seen an American.

Politely Ilsa offered to dry the dishes, for her mother had trained her to polish the glassware until it shone, the dishes until each trace of drying water had vanished. She tactfully reproved me on the state of my kitchen knives for they failed to shine like steel, and counselled me to buy a certain brand of cleansing powder to use with the brimstone. Our possessions interested her keenly. She went into ecstasies over the American rocking chair and the vacuum cleaner. The cleaner she promptly wanted to use and painstakingly went over all the rugs and cushions, front and back, turning and re-turning them. Her own mother had no cleaner at all and Tante Frieda only a primitive model. As for the rocking chair, for days afterwards she came upstairs to sit in it and I would come back into the living room from activities elsewhere to find her rocking, silent and wide-eyed.

It was Ilsa's holiday time. School had been dismissed after the first week in July and she spent days at a time with her aunt while her mother went berrying. She supplied me with all the neighborhood news. The new baby next door had been named Edda, after Mussolini's daughter. The neighbor on our left refused to fence in his property and now that the season for the chickens' run had arrived, Tante feared trouble. Ilsa ran errands for me, too, and I rewarded her with a five- or ten-pennig piece which she saved toward a new bicycle. One day when I began slicing the bread she had brought me I called down for her to come back upstairs.

"You see, Ilsa, it can't be today's bread. It's far too hard."

She thumbed it with experienced digit. "Mensch!" she exclaimed—which was equivalent to "Man alive!" in English. "It's at least a week old. I'll take it back at once." And return she did on her bicycle, bringing back a soft loaf of today's baking. When I asked what the grocer had said, she replied that his wife had waited on her and had apologized for her husband's deficiency. But I knew Ilsa had stood up for her rights and gotten quick adjustment.

One day when coming back from just such an errand, she looked at me solemnly. "Frau Thiele, do you know what the children call you?"

"What children, Ilsa?" I asked, puzzled. "Oh, those we pass at the corner on the way to the store."

I recalled that before some houses six or eight children were always playing outside. "They say you are 'die Dame die sich schminkt'—the lady who paints herself."

It was a great shock to me, for my makeup was most conservative from an American standpoint. That evening when my husband came home, I told him and he replied, "Well, as far as I am concerned, you don't use enough."

But for the little settlement of Schlutwig postoffice clerks and street-car and police employees through which I had to walk each time I went shopping, I was anything but

conservative. Their wives, of course, used no powder and no lipstick at all, and their incessant waxing of floors and washing of clothing and dishes left no time to glance in a mirror as they hurried to the grocery store.

Ilsa was my instructor in other ways. Each Saturday her Tante Frieda baked three immense cakes for the Sunday refreshment hour. So to improve my standing in Ilsa's and her aunt's eyes, I began baking on Saturday morning, too. Two cakes were a good deal for my husband and myself but it was the German way and they considered it a waste of gas to bake only one. After this change in my methods they began to respect me and my ability to cook, and Tante Frieda would pause on the staircase as she descended toward the cellar, two cakes balanced on her hands and Ilsa following with the third. Then I would admire them and hurriedly bring forth my own products and we laid the foundation for warm friendship.

Observing my mother's framed picture on the mantelpiece one day, Ilsa inquired: "Ist sie eine Schauspielerin, Frau Thiele?" (an actress). I followed her eyes. It recalled the moment when the picture had been unpacked and I had re-entered the room to find three workmen standing awe-struck before it. A few days later, while thoughtfully rocking, she came forth with another unexpected question.

"Ist sie immer so gut bekleidet?" (Is she always so well-dressed?)

I looked up puzzled again and then saw her eyes on the picture. Ilsa had never seen anyone in her country so beautifully clad.

On the day war was declared, that Sunday, the third of September, Ilsa knocked at my door, a huge bunch of red and purple asters, the finest of their autumn garden, in her hand. She came at noon-time before we heard the tragic announcement and I asked her to return for tea. Then at 2:30, the blow fell. My husband insisted I leave at once for America and he went into town to see if it were still possible to purchase tickets and arrange for shipping of baggage. I packed swiftly and noiselessly, for actual leaving was uncertain until his return. Twice Ilsa knocked at the door and I had to tell her through the tiny crack that we were not having tea until he came back. She brought up a book and sat on the staircase reading. It was incomprehensible why I had become so inaccessible on the very day she had brought flowers.

I had only time for the briefest good-bye to Ilsa and to Tante Frieda, who, however, understood, for her own husband had been called to the colors, in such a hurry he had had to go without Sunday dinner. Their automobile had been commandeered and it was only logical that their good tenants should disappear, too. War brought a trail of misfortune.

By next afternoon, our furniture had been packed and stored, and I had arrived in Amsterdam, the first stop on the long journey homeward. . . . But little Ilsa, what of her? Has her school ever reopened? And does she carry a gas mask, too, and watch the sky, like thousands of other round-eyed children in other lands?

L. S. T.

Mirror of World Opinion

Party Game Suggestion

Party games are enjoying high popularity just now, especially those which tax the knowledge or ingenuity of the players. We suggest an interesting and baffling quiz for the fireside groups these long winter evenings. Let the hostess put this question: "What political party paid most per head for its votes for President in the 1936 election?" . . .

The real Lord Bountiful of 1936 was the self-styled party of the proletarians, wage slaves and dispossessed, the Communists. The Republicans spent 85 cents per capita for their 1936 presidential votes, the Democrats 33 cents—while Earl Browder's earnest followers laid \$3.27 per ballot on the line. And now let's have a jolly round of charades. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

The Wide Horizon

A 'Non-Smearing' Committee

By Richard L. Strout

WASHINGTON
The La Follette committee has been undergoing a supreme test of fairness in California. It came into new territory, it was regarded with suspicion or outright hostility by one side of a bitter dispute, and the issue involved—the civil liberties of migratory farm laborers, and the Associated Farmers—was one of burning controversy. The course of the committee as reflected below in newspaper clippings is revealing.

Mr. Hearst's San Francisco Examiner immediately dubbed the invading committee as the "La Follette mob" by trying to smear the farmers of California.

For the most part, yesterday's La Follette session was a hopping about from this to that, as the committee cleared the way and laid the groundwork for the days of hearings that are to come, as it goes about its obvious aim of "smearing" the Associated Farmers of California.

On December 19, Philip Bancroft, official of the Associated Farmers, asked Senator La Follette, point blank from the witness stand:

"Why don't you go back to Wisconsin and investigate agricultural wages there? I can't understand why you are giving aid and comfort to the Communists now by trying to smear the farmers of California."

Mr. La Follette gave the stereotyped answer that he was present at the command of the United States Senate, and was not trying to "smear" anybody, but only to get the facts.

That this hostility, which made county sheriffs at first refuse to honor the committee's subpoenas, gradually yielded to something approaching respect, is indicated in later newspaper accounts. Mr. La Follette not only took testimony critical of the Associated Farmers, but of its adversaries as well and put into the record that union pickets, in some instances, "had disobeyed rules against obstructing highways and intimidating non-strikers."

An unsigned summary article in the San Francisco News, dated December 22, said:

The Associated Farmers generally termed any strike leaders "agitators," "radicals," "Communists," or just plain "trouble-makers." Although the committee was opposed by some valley county authorities in its attempt to open all records in labor disputes and repeatedly assailed by the Associated Farmers—who pictured the hearings as an attempt to discredit them—it succeeded in presenting what many observers agreed was one of the most complete pictures of California agriculture ever given the public.

The labor analyst of the same paper, Arthur Eggleston, the next day wrote that "many officials of the Associated Farmers might admit they were agreeably surprised at the fairness of what they may well have feared was going to be a witch hunt, à la Dies in reverse."

The hearing room was customarily jammed with union and labor sympathizers and there was a perfect setting for any grandstand plays or rabble-rousing that the chairman might have indulged in. Instead, reports show Mr. La Follette repeatedly warned spectators and asserted that the same neutrality must be preserved as in the United States Senate. Mr. Bancroft (earlier referred to) thanked Mr. La Follette for his fair treatment, when he concluded.

It was the San Francisco Chronicle which, on December 24, eulogized its methods:

The reporters—official ones and news-men—marked at the speed and expediency of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee hearings that came to a temporary close in San Francisco this week, and behind that speed was an amazing story of organization.

As a result of the preliminary organization, veteran court reporters declared the session was possibly the most fast moving ever seen in San Francisco. As many as six witnesses were before Senator Robert M. La Follette at one time, and to them alternately he popped question after question that showed a terrific amount of preparatory work. Another contributing factor to the speed—which resulted in a record being written of approximately 500,000 words and more than 600 documentary exhibits—was the fact that there were no pauses in summoning witnesses, and consequently no periods of idleness.

Hearings started at 9 and sometimes ran straight through to 7, with only a half hour for lunch, and two five-minute recesses. Then at night, Mr. La Follette went over the docket for the next day, familiarizing himself with the outline, the coming witnesses, and "what they may have to say."

Here is a paragraph put in black type by the Chronicle's reporter. Washington correspondents hope that it comes to the attention of Representative Dies, and of Edmund M. Toland, counsel of the special House committee now investigating the Labor Board. They would like to see it framed in every committee room:

The hearing is arranged so there is a minimum of personal attacks on individuals who are not present and have no opportunity of defending themselves, the counsel (Henry H. Fowler) added. Always, he said, it is planned to have representatives of groups present to reply to charges that may develop at any time.

This has been the asserted practice of the La Follette committee from the beginning. It is this chief, single characteristic which principally distinguished it from the much-criticized methods of the Dies committee.

All of which boils down to this: Congressional hearings have been attacked, with considerable justice, for years, as being "witch hunts." Against some committees this allegation is unfortunately true. But the La Follette committee, in its technique of hearing both sides, as well as in its emphasis on the social and economic approach, is regarded as an exception, and has come to be accepted as a standard of fairness.